



Copy. Dec. 22: 1743.

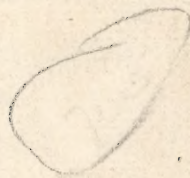
3 — 19



B. N. 7

Langley

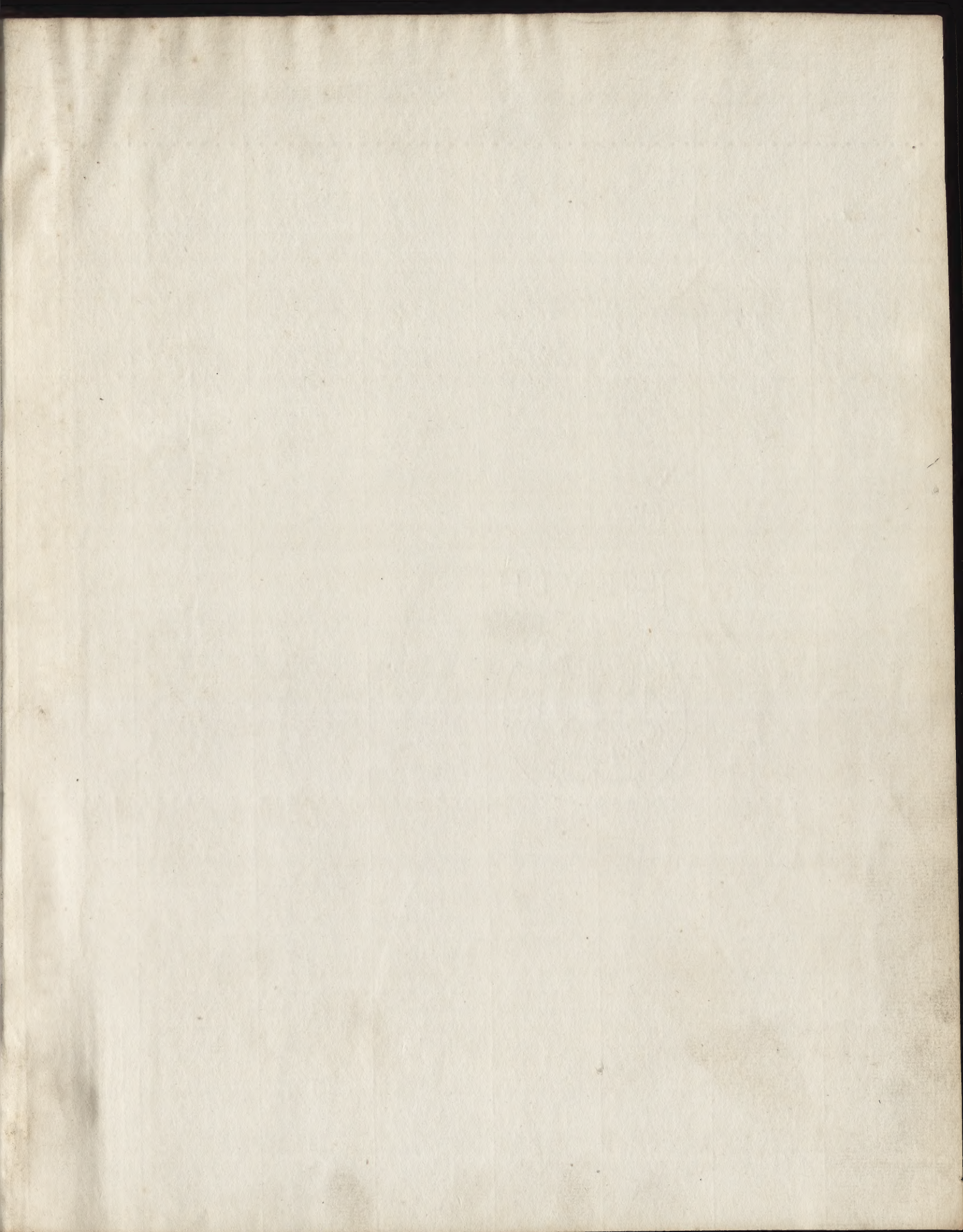
Francis Needham,
Welbeck Abbey,
9 August, 1940.

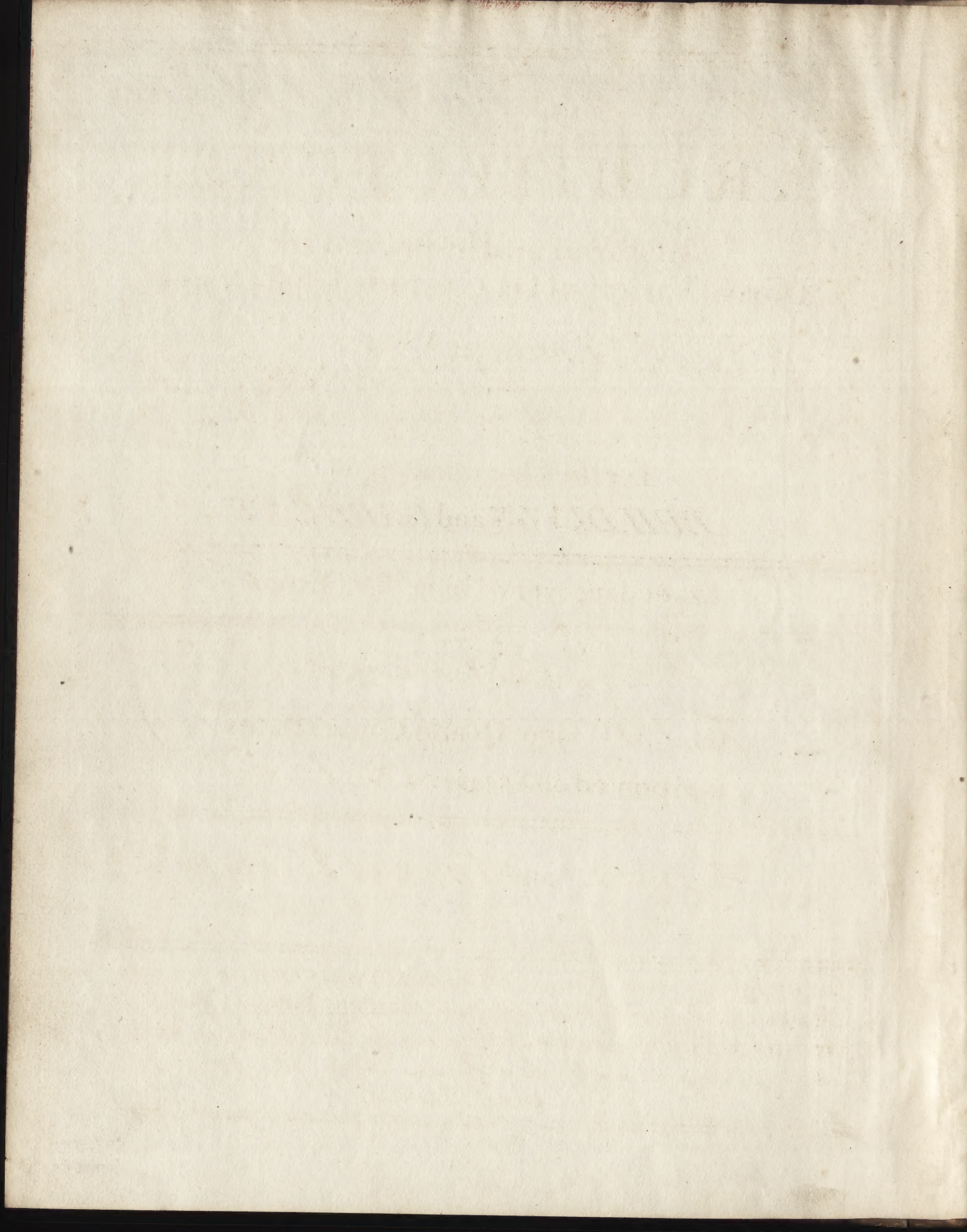


James M. Smith

March 1844

1844





ANCIENT
ARCHITECTURE,

Restored, and Improved, by
A Great Variety of GRAND and usefull DESIGNS,

Entirely New

In the *GOTHICK* MODE

For the Ornamenting of
BUILDINGS and *GARDENS*

Exceeding every Thing that's Extant.

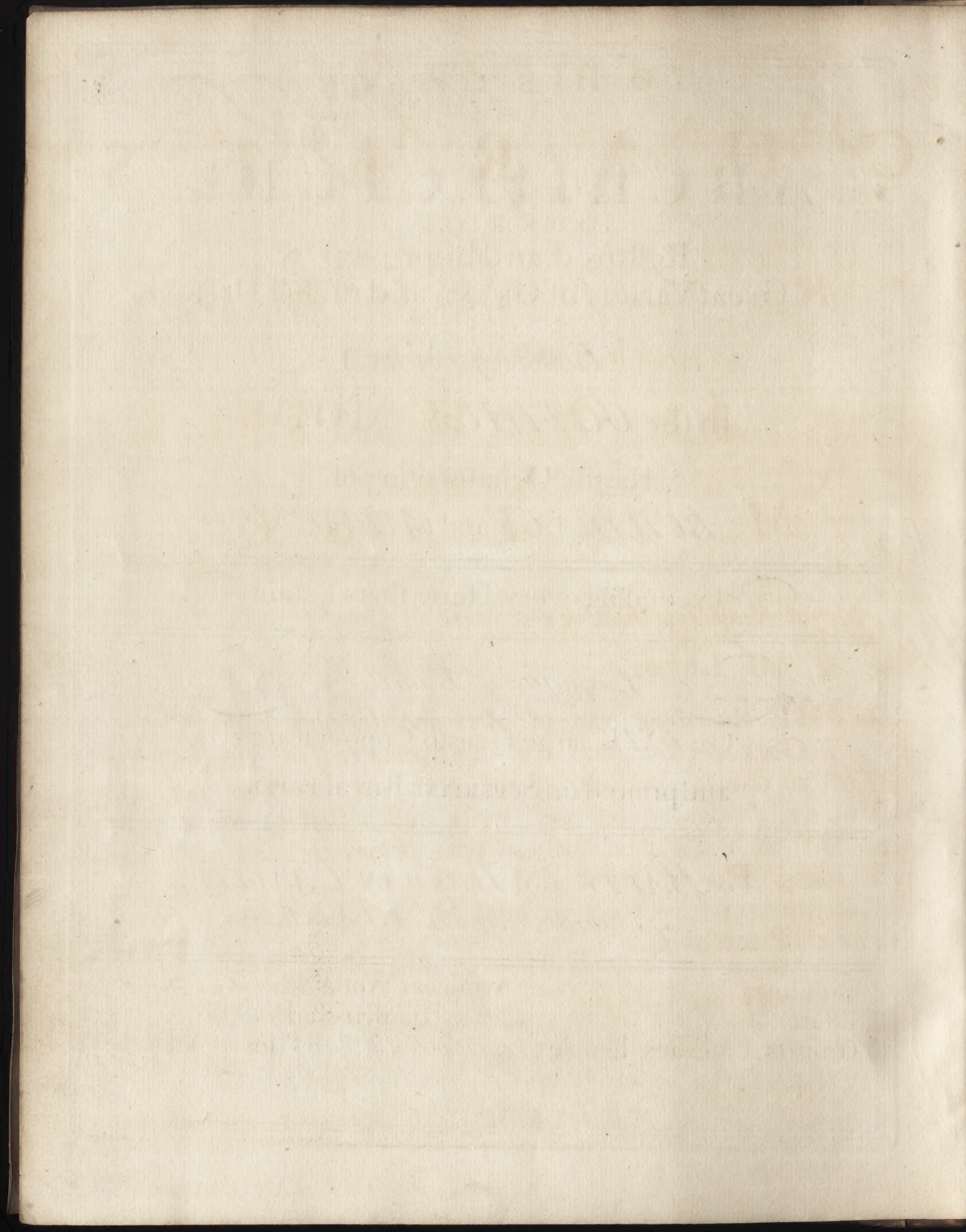
Exquisitely Engraved

On *LXIV* large Quarto Copper-Plates
and printed on SUPERFINE Royal PAPER

By *BATTY* and *THOMAS LANGLEY*
of Meards Court Dean Street Soho

Price 15 Shillings in Sheets

Buildings in general Surveyed. Artificers Works Measured and Valued.
Estates in Lands, or in Buildings, Plan'd. Gardens, Parks &c laid out &c
Grotto's, Cascades, Temples, &c Design'd and Built, Plans and Views of
Buildings &c Engraved and Printed in the most Exquisite Manner
By the Editors



TO HIS GRACE
C H A R L E S
DUKE OF
R I C H M O N D,
AND TO HIS GRACE
J O H N
DUKE OF
M O N T A G U.

May it please Your GRACE's.

My LORDS,



THE Encouragement of *Arts* and *Industry*, being YOUR GRACE's Delights; and this Specimen (or Attempt) for to restore the *Rules* of the ANCIENT SAXON ARCHITECTURE, (vulgarly, but mistakenly called *Gothic*) which have been lost to the Public for upwards of seven hundred Years past, being *Honoured* with YOUR GRACE's *Approbations*, and *Encouragements*; It is therefore most Humbly Inscribed to YOUR GRACE's Protections,

By, my LORDS,

Your GRACE's

most Dutiful and most Affectionate Frater,

BATTY LANGLEY.

TO HIS GRACE
CHARLES
RICHARD
AND HIS GRACE
JOHN
DUFF OF
MONTAGUE

My dear Grace
The encouragement of this and many other
Graces Delights and the specimen (or Abstract) for
to follow the form of the Ancient Roman Architect
structure (originally designed by the late Sir John
been left to the public for use or to be printed I am
not being known with your Grace's name and
from whence it is the most likely to be printed to your
Graces satisfaction

By my Grace
John Grace
most truly and most affectionately
Your Grace's

TO THE
DEAN and CHAPTER
OF THE
Collegiate Church of St Peter Westminster.

Right Rev. and Rev. S I R S,



OUR *Venerable* and *August Pile*, being the most *Magnificent* in this Kingdom (and the almost inimitable Structure in the World) of the *Saxon Mode*, (tho' vulgarly called *Gothic*) as well as the most renowned, for its being for many Ages past the Place of the *Royal Inaugurations* and *Coronations* of our SOVEREIGNS; and of the Sepulchres of many of them, and of the *Chief Nobility*, as well as other Persons of Distinction. And as, by strict Researches, I have discovered many of the Rules, by which its principal Parts are proportioned and adorned, whose Result commands the *Admiration* and *Attention* of all Beholders: And as, by great Variety of Examples, I have Illustrated their Uses, in the Formation, and Ornamenting of private Buildings, in the same *Mode*, which never was done, or attempted before; and as such may justly be esteemed an Improvement in the *Noble Art of Building*; and consequently will be an Advantage to this and after Ages, I therefore beseech your *Protection*, in Conjunction with these great *Patrons* of Arts and Industry, the most Noble Dukes of RICHMOND and MONTAGU, and Leave to Subscribe myself,

Right Rev. and Rev. S I R S,

Your most Obedient

and most Humble Servant,

BATTY LANGLEY.

E N C O U R A G E R S

To the Restoring of the

SAXON ARCHITECTURE.

LORD *Hardwick*, Lord
High Chancellor of Great-
Britain.

The most Noble *Dukes of*
Richmond
Grafton
St Albans
Bolton
Devonshire
Marlborough
Rutland
Montagu
Queensberry
Newcastle
Portland
Argyll
Manchester
Buccleugh
Atbol

The Right Honourable the *Earls*
of

Lincoln
Westmoreland
Winchelsea and Nottingham
Chesterfield
Cardigan
Carlisle
Shaftsbury
Litchfield
Holderness
Radnor
Rochford
Albemarle
Cholmondely
Loudon
Uxbridge
Pomfret
Earl Fitzwalter
Effingham
Harrington
Hertford
Tinley
Orrery
Arran
Inchiquin
Abercorne
Fitzwilliams

The Right Honourable the Lords
Viscounts

Fauconberg
Torrington
Windſor

The Right Reverend the Lords
Bishops of

Wincheſter
Rochefter

The Right Honourable the *Lords*

Abergavenny
Clinton
North and Guildford
Petre
Brooke
Ward
Carteret
Gower
Conway
Foley
Walpole
Hobart
Talbot
Montfort
Ilcheſter
Baltimore
Gallway
Archibald Hamilton
Glenorchy
Dunmore

The Right Honourable the Lady
Germain

The Honourable Miſs *Edwards*

The Right Honourable the Mar-
quifs of *Carnarvon*

The Right Honourable the Lord
Chief Juſtice *Lee*

The Right Honourable the Lord
Chief Juſtice *Willes*

Mr. Juſtice *Wright*
Mr. Juſtice *Burnet*
Mr. Juſtice *Parker*
Mr. Juſtice *Chapple*
Mr. Juſtice *Fortefcue*
Mr. Baron *Reynolds*
Mr. Baron *Abney*

The Right Honourable *Arthur*
Onflow, Eſq;

The Right Honourable *St Conyers*
D'Arcy

The Right Honourable *Horatio*
Walpole Eſq;

The Hon. General *Churchill*

Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*

Sir *Thomas Frankland*

Sir *James Gray*

Sir *William Clayton*

Sir *John Peachy*

Sir *Francis Daſhwood*

Sir *James Daſhwood*

Sir *Henry Lyddel*

Sir *William Irby*

Sir *Michael Newton*

Sir *Robert Salifbury Cotton*

The Right Honourable *Horatio*
Walpole, Junior, Eſq;

The Hon. *William Finch*, Eſq;

George Dodington, Eſq;

Henry Fox, Surveyor of his Ma-
jeſty's Works, Eſq;

Richard Williams, Eſq;

William Vaughan, of Merioneth,
Eſq;

John Campbel, of Stackpole Court
in the County of *Pembroke*, Eſq;

Robert Vyner, Eſq;

—— *Northby*, Eſq;

Thomas Duncomb, Eſq;

James Brown, Eſq;

William Criſpe, Eſq;

—— *Carter*, Eſq;

The Reverend Dr. *Kenrick*

Mr *Tho. Hinton*, Deputy Surveyor

Mr *Thomas Grant*, Clerk of the
Works

Mr *William Booth*, Deputy Maſon

Mr *John Bacchus*, Carpenter

Mr *Henry Sims*, Smith

N. B. The five laſt belong reſpec-
tively to *St Peter at Weſtminſter*.

Mr *Walter Cameron*, Carpenter

Mr *John Elder*, *Shilbottle*, *Nor-*
thumberland, Carpenter.

DISSERTATION

On the ANTIQVITY of the Principal ANCIENT BUILDINGS, that have been, and now are in this Kingdom, by Way of Introduction to the following Work.



THE RULES by which the ancient Buildings of this Kingdom were erected and adorned, having been entirely lost for many Centuries past; I therefore, for upwards of twenty Years, in order to restore and publish them for the Good of Posterity, have assiduously employed myself, as Opportunities have happen'd, in making Researches into many of the most ancient Buildings, now standing in this Kingdom: And from thence to extract Rules for forming such Designs and Ornaments in the ancient Mode, which will be exceeding beautiful in all Parts of private Buildings: And especially in Rooms of State, Dining Rooms, Parlours, Staircases, &c. And in Portico's, Umbrello's, Temples, and Pavillions in Gardens, Parks, &c. of which I have given Specimens in the following Sheets, for the Approbation of impartial Judges.

UPON the strictest Enquiry into the Histories of this Kingdom, and into the Chronicles of past Ages, it doth not appear that any Edifices were built by the Goths, in this Kingdom: Notwithstanding, that every ancient Building, which is not in the Grecian Mode, is called a Gothic Building, as Westminster Abbey, &c. for according to Mr. De Rapin Thoyras, in his History of England, the Goths (who were also called Jutes, and Wittes) were originally Itinerants in Germany: Who, some time before the Saxons came into Britain, united themselves with the Saxons, and ever after looked upon themselves as one and the same People, and were in general called Saxons.

IN or about the Year 449, when the Romans had voluntarily left Britain (after having kept it 500 Years in Subjection) Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon Princes, at the Request of the British King Vortigern, came here with nine thousand Saxons to assist him against the Picts and Scots; many of which, very probable, were real Goths, altho' called Saxons, as being united, and were the first that came into Britain.

IN the Year 530, which was 83 Years after the coming of Hengist, and when the Saxons had made themselves Masters of the first four Kingdoms of the Heptarchy, Rapin saith, great Numbers of Goths or Jutes, with their Families, came to Britain, and uniting with the Saxons, their Posterity became Saxons also; so that long before the Year 1017, when Edmund the last King of the Saxons (before the Danes) died; with whom fell the Glory of the English Saxons, which was 586 Years after the Arrival of Hengist, and 487 Years after the coming of the last mentioned Goths, their Names and Country were obliterated, and every one called himself an ENGLISH SAXON.

AND 'tis very reasonable to believe, that as in all Ages of the Saxon Monarchy, there was no Distinction of Goths from Saxons, but in general were called Saxons; that, therefore, all the Edifices raised by them were in general called Saxon (and not Gothic) Buildings; altho' it was to be allowed, that the Goths first taught the Saxons how to build.

WHAT the Kinds of Buildings were, which were standing in Britain, at the Time of the Saxons first coming, which had been built by the Britains and Romans, we have no Account of in History; nor indeed, was it possible we should, since that the Art of Printing was then unknown; and considering that the Devastations made in Britain, by the Saxons,

at first, for the Space of 234 Years, to wit, from the Year 455 to 689, when Cadwalladar, the last King of the Britains, lost the whole Kingdom; and then immediately afterward, for the further Space of 129 Years, whilst the Saxon Kings of the Heptarchy were striving among themselves for Sovereignty, which ended in the Year 818, making 363 Years Depredations in the whole; when Egbert King of the West-Saxons reduced all the other to his Subjection, and became the first Saxon sole King of England; were so great, that all publick and private Buildings, which had been erected by the Britains and Romans, were laid in one common Ruin: Nothing being to be seen (saith Gildas) but Churches burnt down and destroyed to the very Foundations (both Goths and Saxons being Pagans, at their first coming here) and the Inhabitants extirpated by the Sword, and buried under the Ruins of their own Houses.

FROM the Year 455, when the first Kingdom of the Heptarchy (Kent) was began by Hengist, unto the Year 597, which was for the Space of 142 Years (when Christianity was first received by the Saxons) all the Saxons were Idolators, and consequently, all their Buildings for Worship were Pagan-Temples; which afterward, as Christianity was received, were converted into Christian Churches.

ETHELBERT, the fifth King of Kent, was the first Saxon King who was converted to Christianity; and who not only converted Sebert, but in the Year 605 he assisted him in Building of the Church of St. Peter in the West of London, in a Place called by the Saxons, Thornez or Thorney, from the first Christian Church, which had been built there by Lucius, King of Britain, in the Year 183; being at the End of four hundred Years Ruin, (after the Persecution under Dioclesian), overgrown with Bushes, Thorns, &c. In this Place (saith Sulcardus) the Temple of Apollo stood, at the Time when Antonius Pius was Emperor of Rome, and being afterward thrown down by an Earthquake, upon its Ruins, Sebert built the Church aforesaid which he dedicated to St. Peter, as Lucius had done 422 Years before him.

ETHELBERT also assisted Sebert, about the Year 610, to build the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's London, which formerly had been the Temple of Diana, tho' some say Ethelbert founded it himself.

DURING the last 400 Years of the Saxon Monarchy, the Saxons built great Numbers of Cathedrals, Churches, Chappels, Abbeys, Monastries, &c. which at length became Sacrifices to the Danes, who in the last 224 Years miserably afflicted them; and particularly from the Year 979, to 1001, in which Time the Ravages committed by the Danes were such, that nothing was to be seen all over the Kingdom, but Murders, Conflagrations, Plundering, and other Devastations; so that in the Year 1017, when King Edmund was murder'd by Edrick, and Canutus had seized upon the whole Kingdom, and made himself the first Danish King of England; all the venerable Buildings, which the Saxons had raised (St. Paul's Cathedral I believe only excepted) were then, either lying in their frightful Ruins, or so irreparably defaced, that very little Judgement could be formed of what they had ever been.

BY this unhappy Conquest, Posterity was deprived, not only of the Saxon Modes or Orders of Architecture, but also,

of the Geometrical Rules, by which their Buildings in general were designed, set out, erected, and adorned; for it cannot be supposed, but that there were many ingenious Saxon Architects in those Times, who had composed Manuscripts of all their valuable Rules, which, with themselves, were destroyed, and buried in Ruin; and therefore, notwithstanding, that all Buildings afterward erected might have a Similitude of the Saxon Mode; yet 'tis much to be doubted, if any of them ever came up to that *Beauty of Order*, which, 'tis very reasonable to believe, was contained in the Saxon Architecture.

NOW as I have thus shewn that the Posterity of the *Goths*, by their Union, became *English Saxons*; and that the Saxon Buildings were entirely ruined and defaced by the *merciless Danes*; 'tis therefore evident, that none of the ancient Buildings now standing in this Kingdom, which have been erected since the *Danish Conquest*, are real *Gothic* (or Saxon) Buildings, as they are commonly called.

THE principal Buildings that have been erected in this Kingdom from the Beginning of the *Danish Monarchy*, to wit the Year 1017, unto the Reign of King *James* the first; when *Inigo Jones* lived, who I think was the first Person that introduced the *Grecian Architecture* in England, are the following, viz.

IN the Time of the *Danish Government*, which continued but 26 Years, *Canutus* built the Church of *Ashdon* in *Essex*; the Abbey of *St Benet* in *Norfolk*, and a stately Church and Monastery at *St Edmundsbury*; but *Hardicanute*, the third and last *Danish King*, (*Dane* like) instead of erecting Buildings to his Memory, burnt the City of *Worcester*.

KING EDWARD, called the Confessor, came to the Crown in the Year 1043, or 1044, and died in 1066. This King rebuilt the Church of *St Peter* at *Westminster*, and a Convent adjoining, which *Sebert* had before erected, and was afterward destroyed by the *Danes*; he also new-built *St Margaret's Church* at *Westminster* where it now stands; before which Time, it stood adjoining to the South Cloyster of the old Abbey; part of which is now standing; and as 'tis very reasonable to believe, that, that Building was also built by *Sebert* at the Time when he built the Church of *St Peter*; or very soon afterward, therefore the Remains which now are standing must be upwards of eleven hundred Years old.

IN the Reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror, who began in the Year 1067, and died 1087, the Abbeys, at *Battel* in *Suffex*, at *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, at *St Saviours* in *Southwark*; the Priory of *St Nicholas* at *Exeter*; and the Town of *Newcastle* on *Tyne*, were founded; the Foundation of *St Paul's Cathedral* began, after having been burnt by Lightning; the white Tower of the *Tower of London* in 1078, the *Minster* at *York*, after having been burnt by the *Danes*; the Castles at *Oxford*, *Exeter*, *Nottingham*, *York*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon* and *Cambridge*, and the new Church at *Salisbury*, were all built; and the Castle of *Warwick* repaired.

IN the Reign of WILLIAM the Second, who began in the Year 1087, and died in 1100, the Abbeys at *Shrewsbury*, *Merton* in *Surry*, at *Lewes* in *Suffex*, the Hospital of *St Leonard* at *York*, the Monastery at *Norwich*; the Cathedral of *Salisbury*, and *University College* in *Oxford* were founded. The Cathedral Church of *Lincoln*, began. The Abbey at *Wenlock*; a Fort at *Newcastle*; a Castle at *Ledes* in *Kent*; a new Wall about the *Tower of London*, and a great Hall at *Westminster*, 270 Feet in Length, and 70 Feet in Breadth, were all built.

THE City of *Carlisle*, which had been destroyed by the *Danes*, and laid two Hundred Years in Ruin, was rebuilt.

LONDON BRIDGE was also rebuilt with Timber, and the Abbey of *St Albans*, and the Church at *Rocheſter* were repaired.

IN the Reign of HENRY I. who began in the Year 1100, and died in 1135, the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*, the Church

of *St Mary Overy* in *Southwark*, the new Church and Cathedral at *Tewksbury*, the Priors of *Dunstable*, of the *Holy Trinity*, now called *Christs Church London*, of *St Bartholomew*, and its Hospital in *Smithfield*; of *Kenelworth*, of *Norton* in *Cheshire*, of *Merton*, and of *Osney* near *Oxford*. The Abbeys of *Cirenceſter*, *Reading*, *Thirbourn*, *Cumbermere*; *New Abbey* without *Wincheſter*; and of *Merival* in *Warwickſhire*: The Monastery of *St John* at *Colcheſter*; of *St Andrew* at *Northampton*; and of *Plimpton* in *Devonſhire*; the House of *St John of Jeruſalem*, near *Smithfield*; the College of *St Mary* in the Town of *Warwick*, and the Hospitals of *Kepar*, and of *St Croſs* near *Wincheſter*, were all founded. The Priory of *St James* in *Briſtol*; the Castles of *Briſtol*, *Cardiffe*, *Almeſbury*; *Shirbourn*, *Windſor*, and *Baynard* in *London*. The *Deviſes* in *Wilts*; the ſtately Church at *Salisbury*: And the Stone-bridges at *Bow*, and *Stratford* in *Effex*; (which were the firſt Stone-bridges in England) were all built, and the Abbey of *Kenſham*, and Caſtle of *Norham* upon the Banks of the *Tweed* were began.

IN the Reign of King STEPHEN, who began in the Year 1135, and died in 1154, the Abbeys, of *Cogſhall* in *Effex*, of *Furneys* in *Lancaſhire*, of *Harquilers* and *Feverſham* in *Kent*; of *Stratford Langthorn* near *London*; of *Baxley* in *Kent*; of *Non-Eaton*, in *Warwickſhire*. of *Filtey*, of *Rieval*, of *Newborough*, and *Beeland*, of *Kirkſtead* in *Yorkſhire*, and many others, were founded; ſo that more Abbeys (ſaith *Baker*) were erected in this King's Reign, than had been within the Space of a hundred Years before.

AT *Heigham* in *Kent*, a House for *Black Nuns*, and at *Carew*, a House for *White Nuns*, were alſo founded; and the Hospital of *St Katherine* by the *Tower* was new built.

IN the Reign of HENRY II. who began in the Year 1154, and died in 1189, the Abbey of *Bordeſly*, and *Wigmore Abbey*, the Priors of *Dover*, of *Stoney*, and of *Baſinwork*, the Church of *Briſtol*, (which *Henry VIII.* erected into a Cathedral) and the Caſtle of *Rudlan*, and the Stone-bridge at *London*, were all founded. The Monastery of *St Auguſtine* in *Briſtol*, of *Gorendon*, of *Leiceſter*, (called *St Mary de Pratis*) of *Eaton*, and at *Gloceſter*, the Caſtle of *Anger* in *Effex*, and a new Timber-bridge at *London*, were all built; In the Year 1181, the *Temple Church* in *London* was finiſhed; and in 1183 the Biſhop of *Canterbury's Palace* at *Lambeth* was began.

IN the Reign of RICHARD I. who began in the Year 1189, and died 1199, the *Tower-Wall* was new Built, and the Ditch made about it; a Monastery at *West Durham* in *Norfolk* was founded; another was began at *Wolverhampton* in *Staffordſhire*, and the Collegiate Church at *Lambeth* was finiſhed.

IN the Reign of King JOHN, who began in the Year 1199, and died in 1216, the Abbeys of *Bowley* in the new Foreſt in *Hampſhire*, and of the *Black Monks* in *Wincheſter*, the Monastery of *Farringdon*, and of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropſhire*, were founded. *Godſpale* and *Wroxel* re-edified; the Chappel at *Knareſborough* enlarged, and the Stone-Bridge at *London* finiſhed.

IN the Reign of HENRY III. who began in the Year 1216, and died in 1272, great Numbers of Abbeys, and *St Peter's College* in *Cambridge*, were founded. In the Year 1220, this King began the new Work of our Lady's Chappel at *Westminster*, where the Chappel of *Henry VII.* now ſtands, and laid the firſt Stone himſelf. In the Year 1245, he cauſed the Walls and Steeple of the old Church of *St Peter* at *Westminster*, built by *Edward* the Confessor, to be taken down; and enlarging the Church, cauſed it to be new Built with greater Magnificence; which to effect, was the Work of the next 50 Years; at which Time its *West-end* came no further, than the firſt Columns *West* from the *Choir*; all the Part from thence, together with the two old Towers, having been built ſince, at the Expence of the Abbots of *Westminster*. IN

IN the Year 1222, the Tower and Spire of *St Paul's*, which had been burnt down in 1087, was new built; the Stone Tower was 260 Feet from the Ground, to the Top of the Battlements, the Height of the Spire, above the Battlements, was 260 Feet more, making 520 Feet altitude, exclusive of the Ball and Cross, which was near 20 Feet more.—A matchless Structure.—greatly exceeding all Buildings that have been since raised in this Kingdom. The *Savoy* was also built about the Year 1245.

IN the Year 1260, the curious inlaid Floor or Pavement, yet remaining, of *Jasper Porphyry*, *Lydian Touchstone*, *Alabaster* and *Serpentine Stones*, was made before the high Altar in *Westminster Abbey*, at the Expence of *Richard de Ware*, an Abbot of *Westminster*, which is now 482 Years since.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD I.* who began in the Year 1272, and died in 1307, the Abbey of *Vale Royal* in *Cheshire* of the *Cisteraux Order*, and *Werton College* in *Oxford*, were founded. *Baliol College* in *Oxford* was built, and the Church of *St Peter* at *Westminster* was nearly finished.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD II.* who began in the Year 1307, and died in 1327, *Oriel College*, *St Mary-hall* in *Oxford*, and a Church of *Fryers*, in his *Manour* of *Langley*, were founded.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD III.* who began in the Year 1327, and died in 1377, the East-Minster (an Abbey of the *Cisteraux Order*) near the Tower of *London*; *Kings-hall*, *Trinity-hall*, and *Pembroke-hall* in *Cambridge*, *Queens College*, *Exeter College*; *Hart-Hall*, and *Canterbury College* in *Oxford*, the College of *Cobham* in *Kent*, and the Charter-house near *Smithfield*, were all founded. The Chappel of *St Stephen* at *Westminster*, (which is now the House of Commons) and *St Michaels Church*, near *Crooked Lane London*, were built; the Chappel at *Windsor* augmented, and the Castle re-edified.

IN this King's Reign, Abbot *Nicholas Litlington* built the Hall, *Jerusalem Chamber*, and the South and West Side of the great Cloister, adjoining to *Westminster Abbey*; with the Granary and an adjoining Tower, which afterward was made the Dormitory for the King's Scholars.

IN the Reign of *RICHARD II.* who began in the Year 1377, and died in 1399, *Trinity-hall* in *Cambridge*, the Gate-house to *Ely-house* in *Holbourn*, were new built; and *Westminster-hall*, with its stately Porch, was rebuilt in the Year 1397.

IN the Reign of *HENRY IV.* who began in the Year 1399, and died in 1413, a College at *Battlefield* in *Shropshire*, a College at *Pomfret*; and a new College in *Winchester*, were all founded. The Guild-hall in *London* was began in the Year 1411; the Stone-bridge at *Rocheſter*, and *Newgate* in *London*, were built, the last by *Richard Whittington*, Lord Mayor of *London*.

IN the Reign of *HENRY V.* who began his Reign in the Year 1413, and died in 1422; *Bernards*, and *All-Souls Colleges* in *Oxford*, were founded.

IN the Reign of *HENRY VI.* who began in the Year 1422, and died in 1460, the College Royal, and *Queens College* at *Cambridge*, *Eaton College* by *Windsor*, and *Mary Magdalene College* in *Oxford*, were all founded; and the Divinity-School in *Oxford*, the College of *Tatſhall* in *Lincolnſhire*, and *Leaden-hall* in *London* were built.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD IV.* who began in the Year 1460, and died in 1483, he laid the Foundation of the new Chappel at *Windsor*. *London-Wall* was also built from *Cripple-gate*, to *Bishopsgate*; and *Bishopsgate* was rebuilt also.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD V.* and of *RICHARD III.* which began in the Year 1483, and ended in 1485, no Buildings of Note were erected.

IN the Reign of *HENRY VII.* who began in the Year 1485, and died in 1508, *John Islip* an Abbot of *Westminster*, in the Year 1500, built that House, in which the Dean of *Westminster* now lives, and set up the Statues of all the Kings and Queens, who had been Benefactors to that Church. The Chappel of our Lady, built at *Westminster* by *HENRY III.* was taken down in 1502, and a new Chappel of much greater Dimensions was began to be built in its Place, with Stone, which is said was brought from *Huddleston Quarry* in *Yorkshire*.

THIS Building, which is commonly called *HENRY VIIth's Chappel*, is of a quite different Mode, or Order of Architecture, from that of the Abbey, built by *HENRY III.* and indeed, the Invention of their Difference is much greater than is contained between any two of the *Grecian Orders*.

IT is a great Pity, that the Architect of this Chappel did not communicate to Posterity the Rules by which it was erected and adorned, which he might very easily have done, because the Art of Printing had been then known for full thirty Years; and the first Printing done in *England* was in an old Chappel of *St Ann*, then standing in the *Eleemosynary*, *Almshouse*, or *Almshouse*, where anciently Alms were given (now corruptly called the *Ambury*) by *John Islip*, aforesaid, who I believe was the Architect of this venerable Edifice, which *Leland* calls the Miracle of the World.

IN this King's Reign, *Christ's College*, *Jesus College*, and *St John's College* at *Cambridge*; *Corpus Christi College*, and *Brazen-nose College* at *Oxford*; and the School of *St Paul's*, *London*, were all founded.

IN the Reign of *HENRY VIII.* who began in the Year 1508, and died in 1547, *Christ Church College* at *Oxford* was founded; *Hampton Court*, and *White-hall* (then called *York Place*) and the Old Gate near the *Tilt-yard* now belonging to the *Lord Falmouth*, and *Coventry Cross* (in the Year 1542,) were all built.

IN the Reign of *EDWARD VI.* who began in the Year 1547, and died in 1553, *Somerſet-houſe* was built by the Earl of *Hertford* in 1549.

IN the Reign of *MARY I.* who began in the Year 1553, and died in 1558, *St John's College* in *Oxford* was built.

IN the Reign of Queen *ELIZABETH*, who began in the Year 1558, and died in 1603, *Sidney College*, and *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, were founded; and the public Library at *Oxford* was built and furnished.

IN the Reign of *JAMES I.* who began in the Year 1603, and died in 1625, *Hicks's-hall* near *Smithfield Bars*, and the Banqueting-house at *Whitehall*, were built—the last by *Inigo Jones*.

NOW as it is very reasonable to believe that the Modes in which all these Buildings have been erected, the Banqueting House excepted, were taken from Fragments, found among the *Saxon Ruins*, they may therefore be called *Saxon Buildings*; but why they have been called *Gothic*, I cannot account for.

AND as to continue the *Saxon Modes* of Building, under the *Gothic Appellation*, may be more agreeable and sooner understood by many, than they would be, was I to call them *Saxon* as they actually are; therefore, all the following Designs are called *Gothick*.

And as these Modes of Building have been and are condemned by many, on a Supposition that their principal Parts have been put together, without Rules or Proportion; to prove that such is the Effect of want of Judgment, I have, in Plates A and B, as a Specimen of the Beautiful Rules of the Ancients, illustrated the Geometrical Plans and Elevations of the Bases and Capitals, to the two Varieties of Columns, now standing in *Westminster Abbey*, viz.

FIRST, those in the *Choir Part*, built by HENRY III. and those from the *Choir*, to the two Towers in the *West-End*, which were built afterward, by the *Abbots of Westminster*, as aforesaid, wherein every impartial Judge will see by Inspection, that their Members, both as to their Heights and Projectures, are determined and described with those beautiful Proportions, and Geometrical Rules, which are not excelled (if equalled) in any Parts of the *Grecian* or *Roman* Orders. Nor is that *Delicacy* and *Deception*, which is contained in these Columns, to be seen in any *Grecian* or *Roman* Columns, of the same Diameters. For, altho' these Columns in the West-part of the Abbey appear to be much *slenderer*, *weaker*, and of *less Diameter*, than the *Corinthian* Columns, in the *Portico* of *St Paul's Cathedral* (which are 4 Feet in Diameter) yet they are actually full 14 Inches more in their Diameters; and consequently they are more than half as strong again. Because 16, the Square of the Diameter of one of *St Paul's* Columns, is less than two Thirds of 26, eight-twelfths, the Square of the Diameter of one of these Columns. A *Deception*, not to be parallel'd, in all the Columns, yet erected, by both *Greeks* and *Romans*, in the whole World.

It is from these, and such like Researches, that I have extracted the Rules, and Proportions, by which all the Parts of the following Designs are adjusted; and which, being in general made plain to Inspection, by the Scales of equal Parts affixed to each, needs no other Explication.

PLATE I, &c. to XVI. Contain five Varieties of Columns, with eleven Varieties of Entablatures, which are allowed by every impartial Judge to exceed all that have been done.

PLATE XVII, &c. to XXVIII. Contain 12 Varieties of Frontispieces for Doors, with their Members, geometrically described at large, never done before.

PLATE XXIX. Exhibits four Varieties of *Arcades* for *Piazza's*, with the Geometrical Construction of their Curves, never done before.

PLATE XXX. A *Saxon*, or ancient *Gothic* Colonade.

PLATE XXXI. An *Umbrello* in the *Saxon* Mode.

PLATE XXXII. A *Gothic* Portico, supposed to be, at the Entrance of a Banqueting Room, &c. of the same Mode.

PLATE XXXIII. Contains six Varieties of Circular Windows, or Lights to be placed over Doors, to illuminate Passages, &c.

PLATE XXXIV. Contains as many square Windows, for Attic Stories, &c.

PLATE XXXV, &c. to XL. Contain six Varieties of Windows, for State-Rooms, Pavillions, &c.

PLATE XLI, &c. to XLVIII. Contain 8 Varieties of Chimney Pieces, not to be matched in the World.

PLATE XLIX, &c. to LXII. Contain fourteen Varieties of *Umbrello's*, *Temples*, and *Pavillions*, which are believed to come the nearest to the ancient *Saxon Architecture*, of all that has been done, since the *Danish* Conquest.

AND as this Specimen of my Endeavours to restore, and illustrate the Beauties of the *Saxon Architecture*, for the Good of Posterity, is honoured with the Encouragement of the preceding Nobility and Gentry, I make no Doubt, but that by their good Examples, all other Lovers and Encouragers of Arts and Industry will further encourage it; that thereby I may be enabled, to communicate, in a second Volume, many other useful Designs, for *Cielling-Pieces*, *Insides of Rooms*, *Pavements*, *Stair-Cases*, *Pagan Temples*, *Sylvan Towers*, *Saxon Tents*, *Niche's*, *Canopys*, *Monumental Pyramids*, &c. which I have extracted from the Works of the Ancients, and whose Magnificence and Beauty greatly exceed all that have been done by both *Greeks* and *Romans*.

AND whereas it may be objected, that the Expence of these Kinds of Buildings will be greater, than Buildings of the same Magnitude in the *Grecian Mode*; and especially by Workmen unable to perform them, I therefore give this public Notice, that I will undertake to erect all Sorts of Buildings in the *Saxon Mode* that may be required; if free from Enrichments, for the same Expence, as a plain Building of the same Magnitude in the *Grecian Mode* would amount to; and if enriched, for less Money than a Building of the same Magnitude in the *Grecian Mode* would come to; being enriched with the common Ornaments used in any of the *Grecian Orders*.—And such Noblemen and Gentlemen who are pleased, may find all their own Materials, which will very greatly abate the Expence.

August 16th, 1742.

BATTY LANGLEY.

NB. We shall first exhibit five new Orders of Columns, Plain & Enrich'd, and then shew their Use in the Forming of Designs for Frontispieces, to Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces, Infides of Rooms &c. in the Gothick manner.

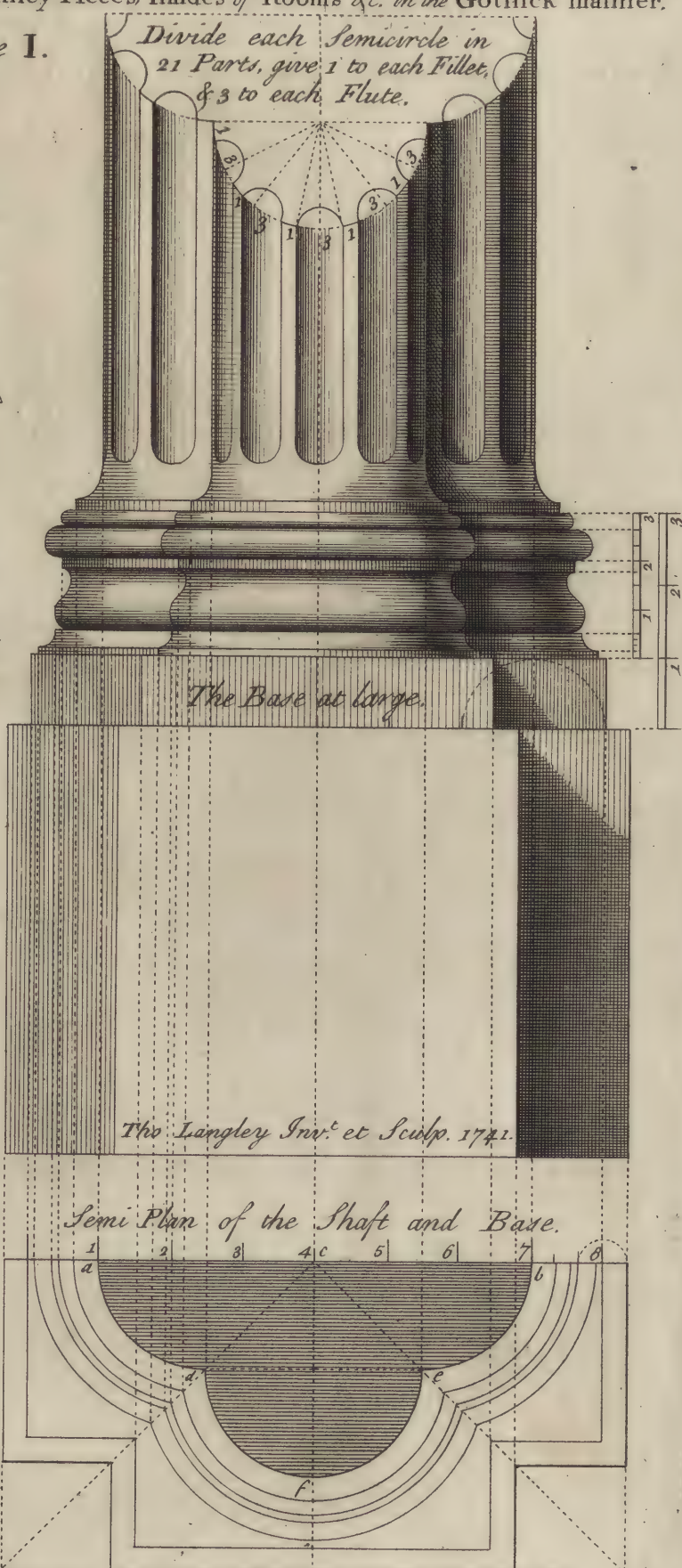
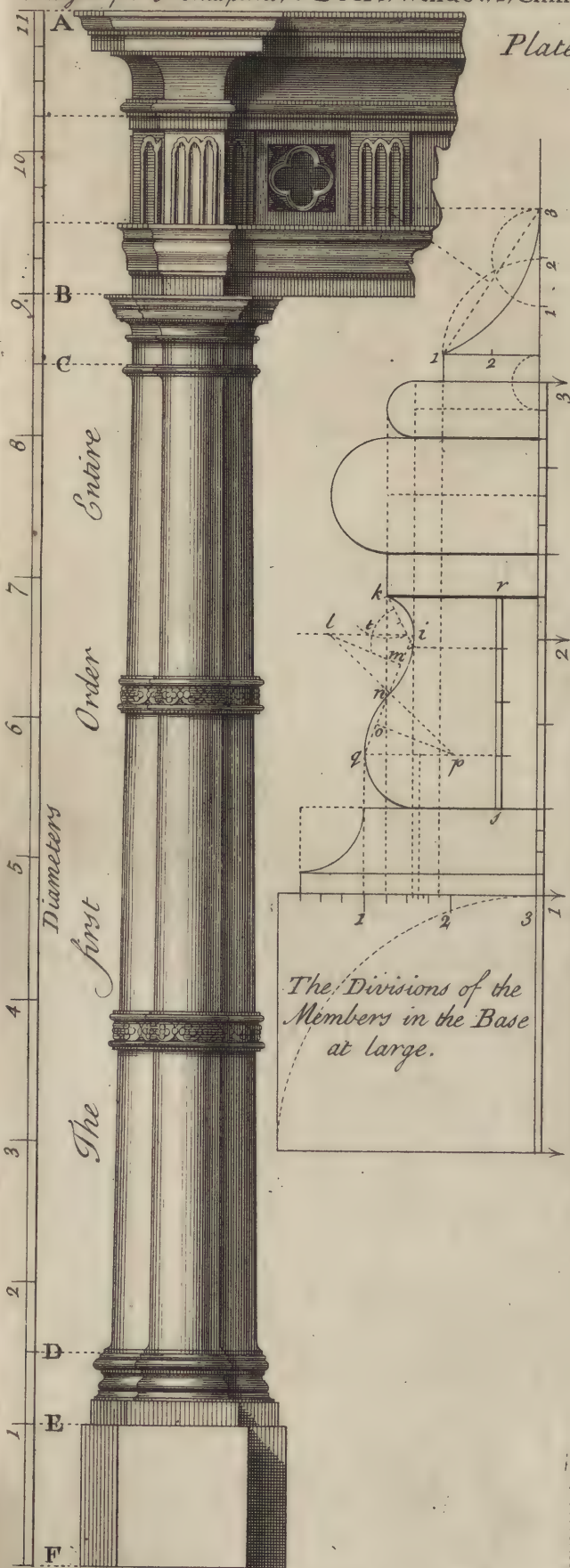
Plate I.

Divide each Semicircle in 21 Parts, give 1 to each Fillet, & 3 to each Flute.

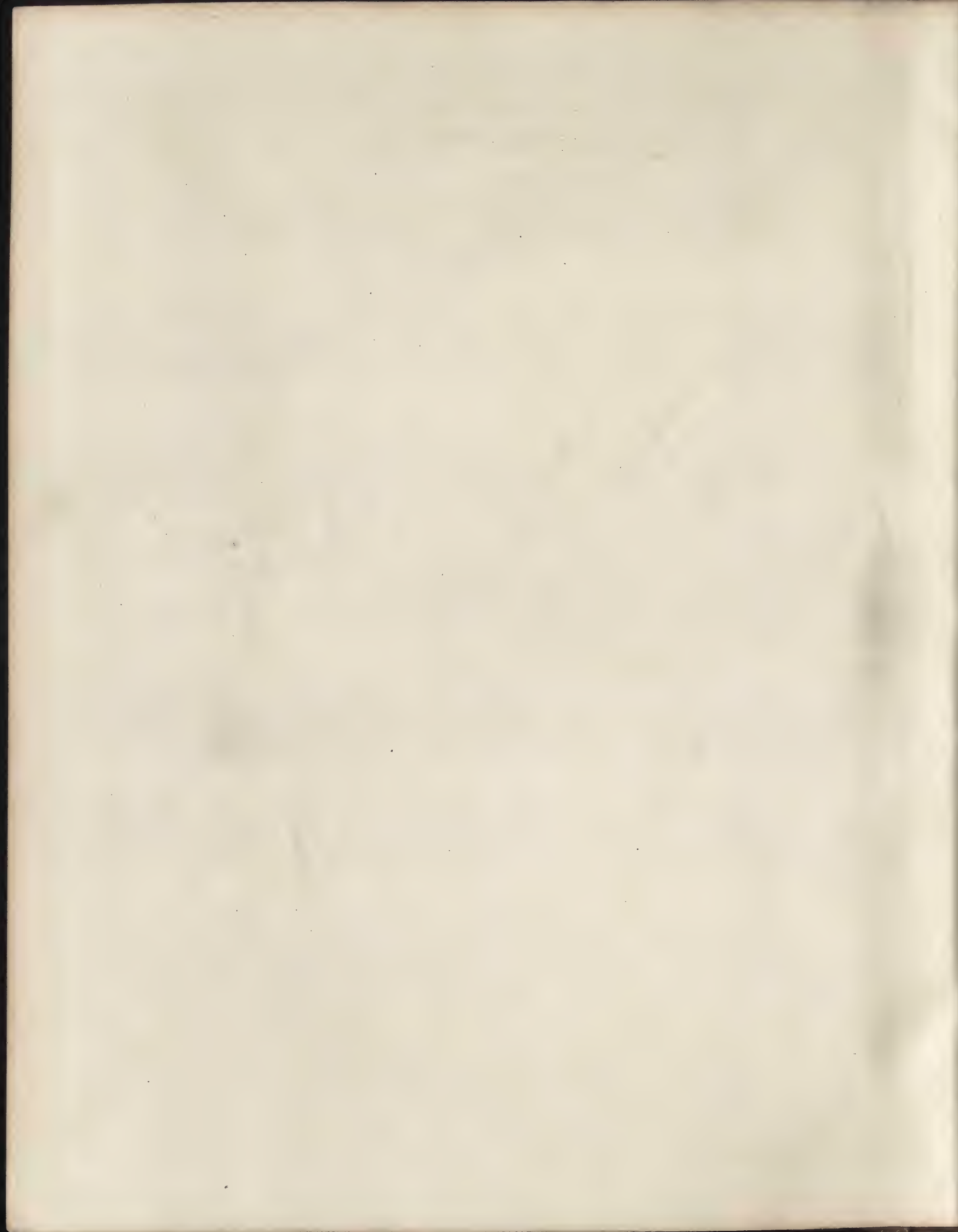
The Base at large.

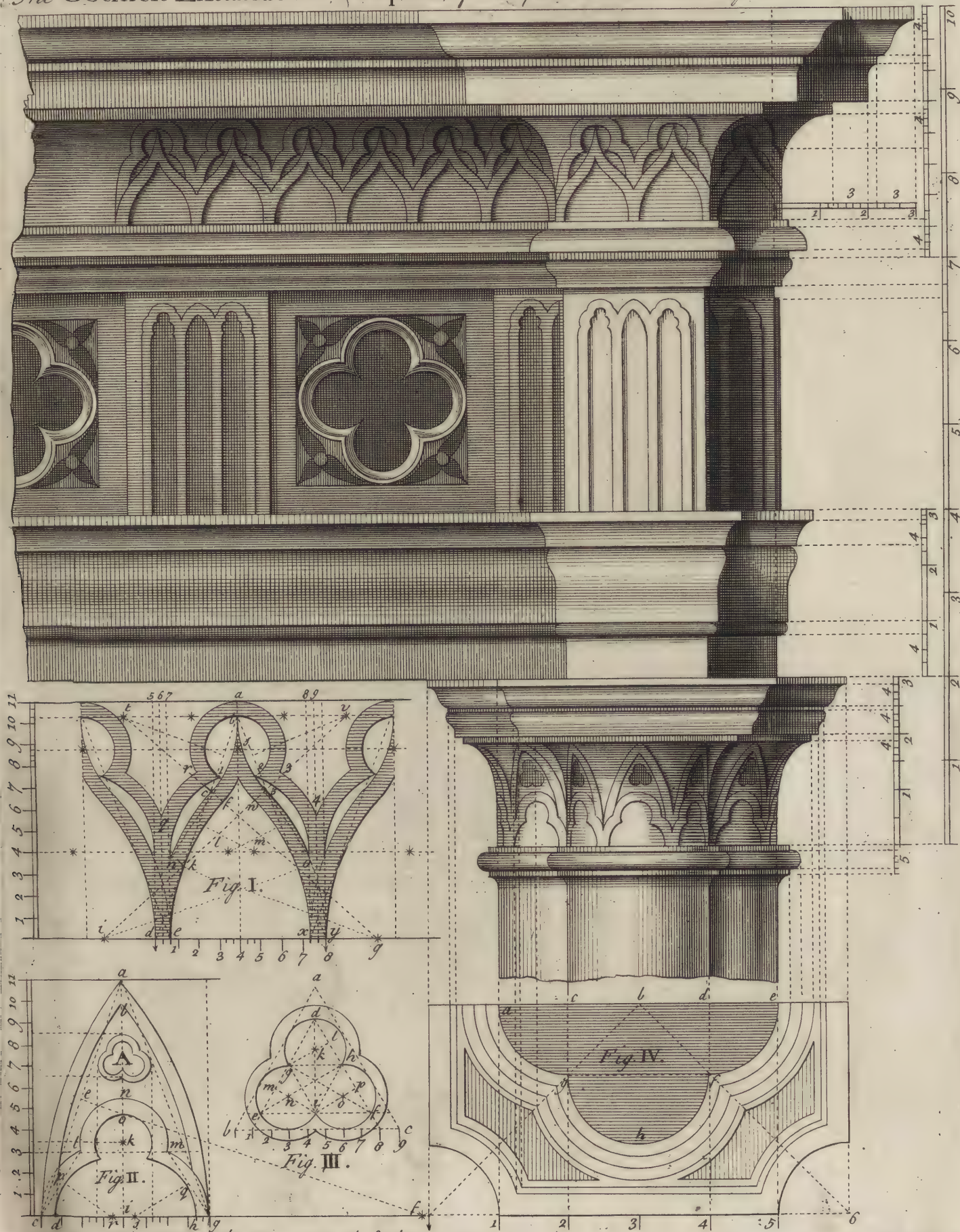
The Langley Inv.^t et Sculp. 1741.

Semi Plan of the Shaft and Base.

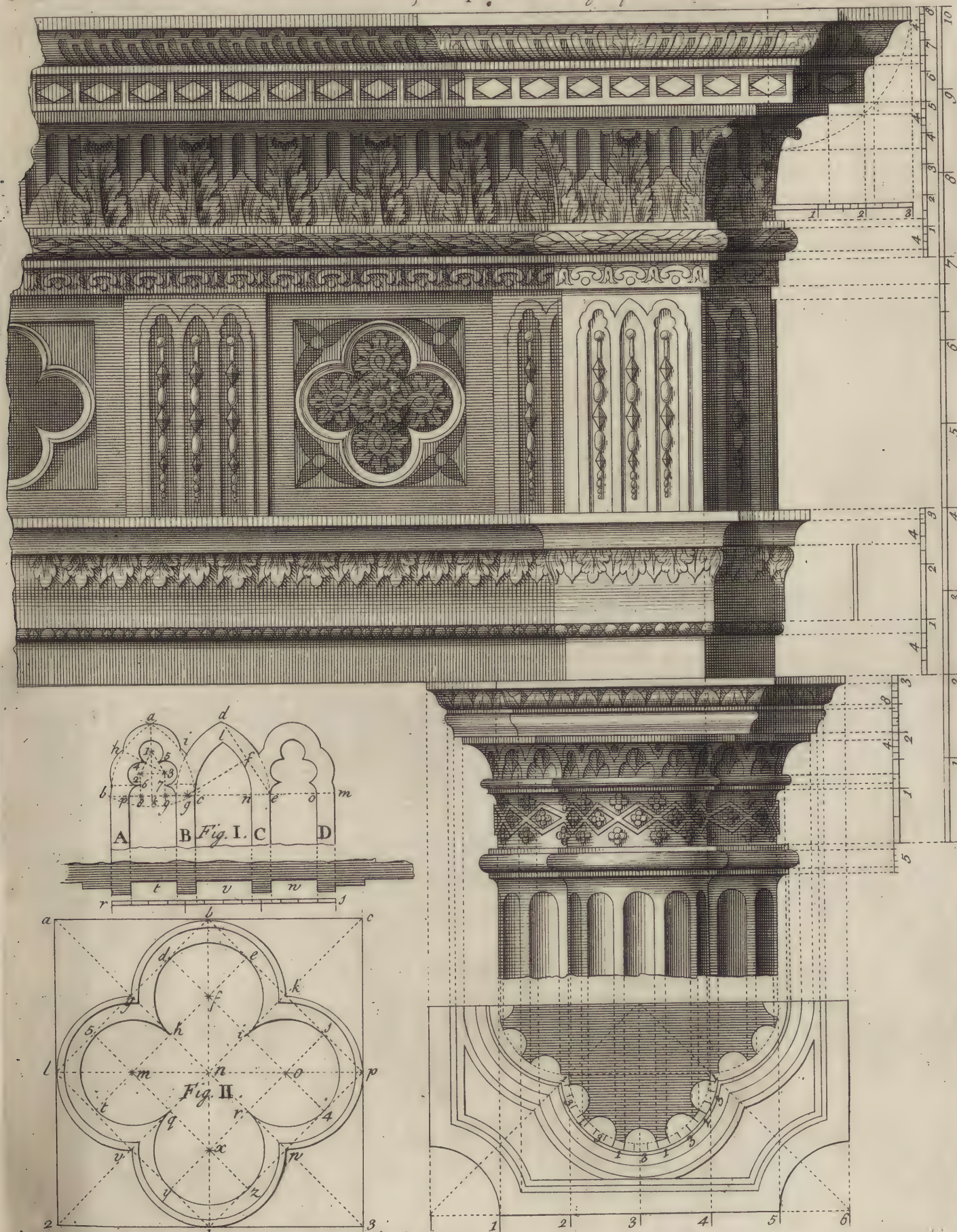


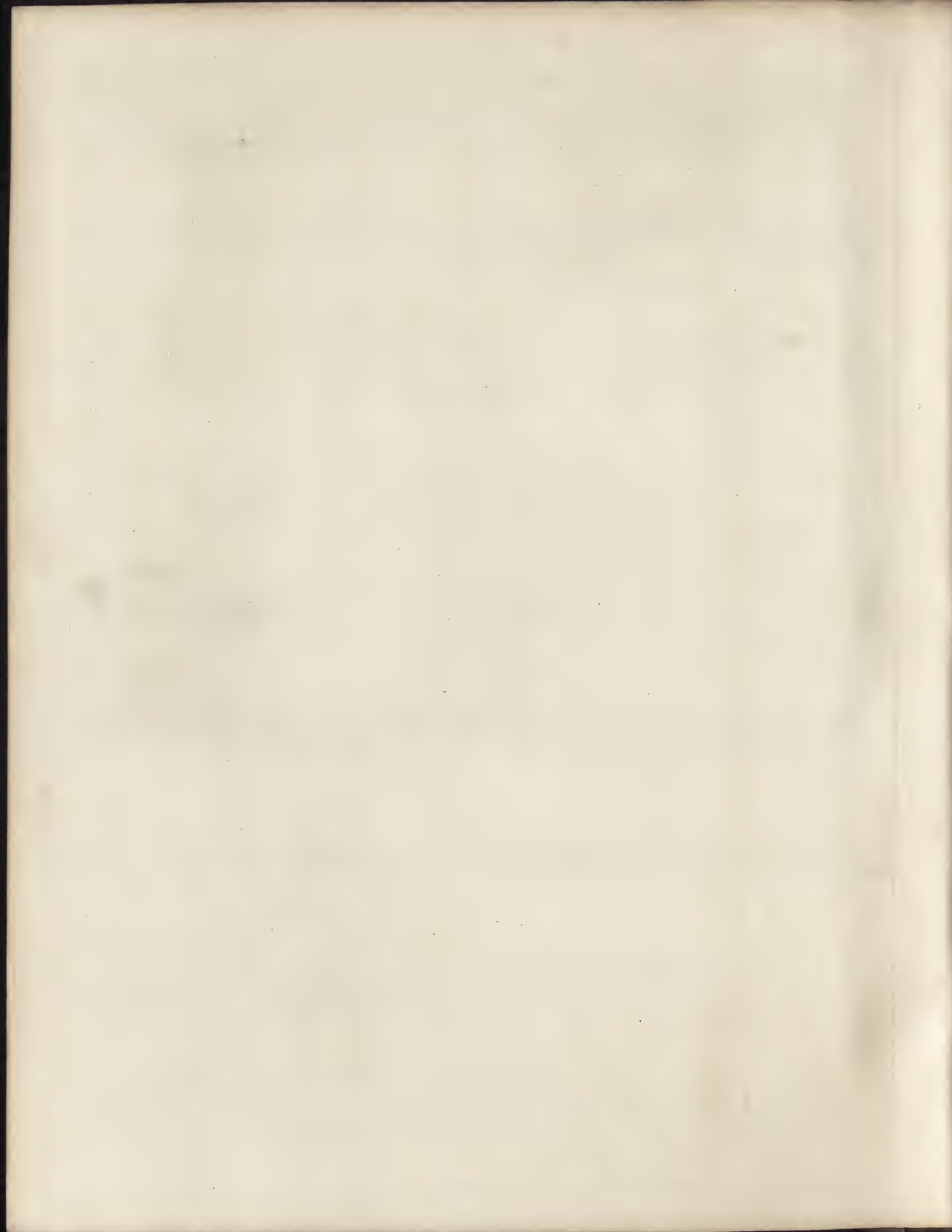
Divide AF. the entire Height into 11 Parts, give 1 to EF. the Subplinth, $\frac{1}{2}$ the next to DE. the Base; the next 7 to CD the Shaft; the next $\frac{1}{2}$ to BC the Capital, and the upper 2 to AB the Entablature.

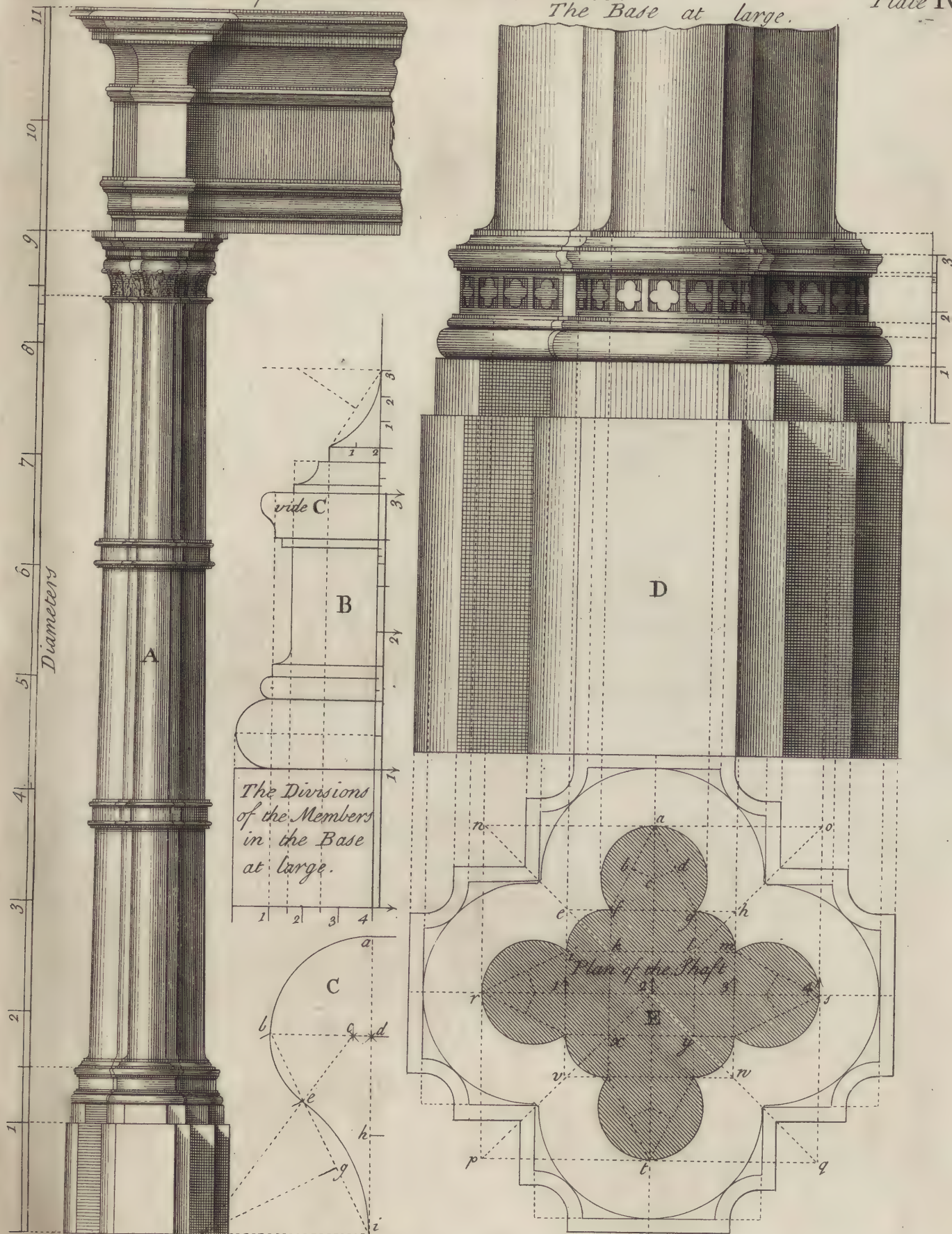


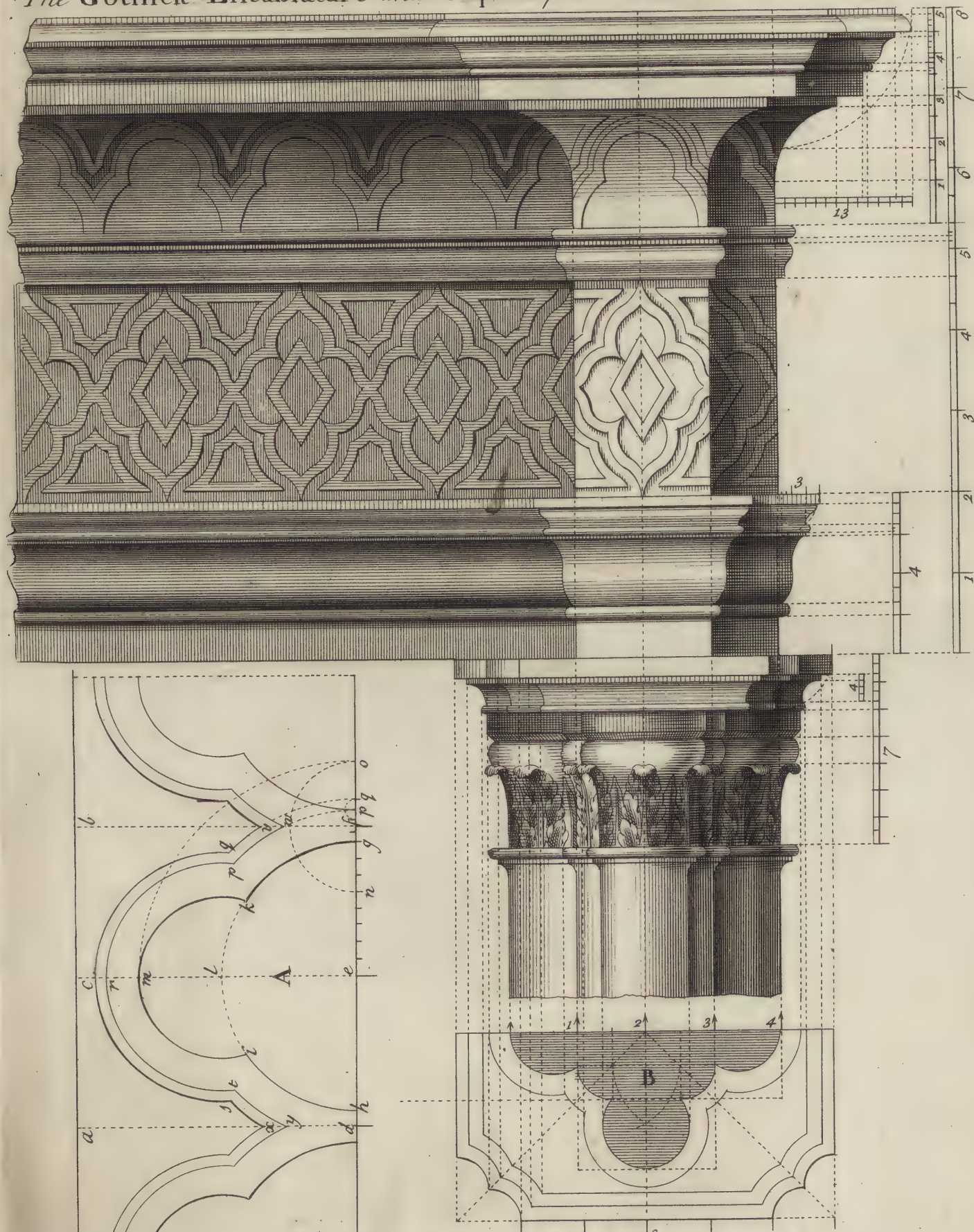


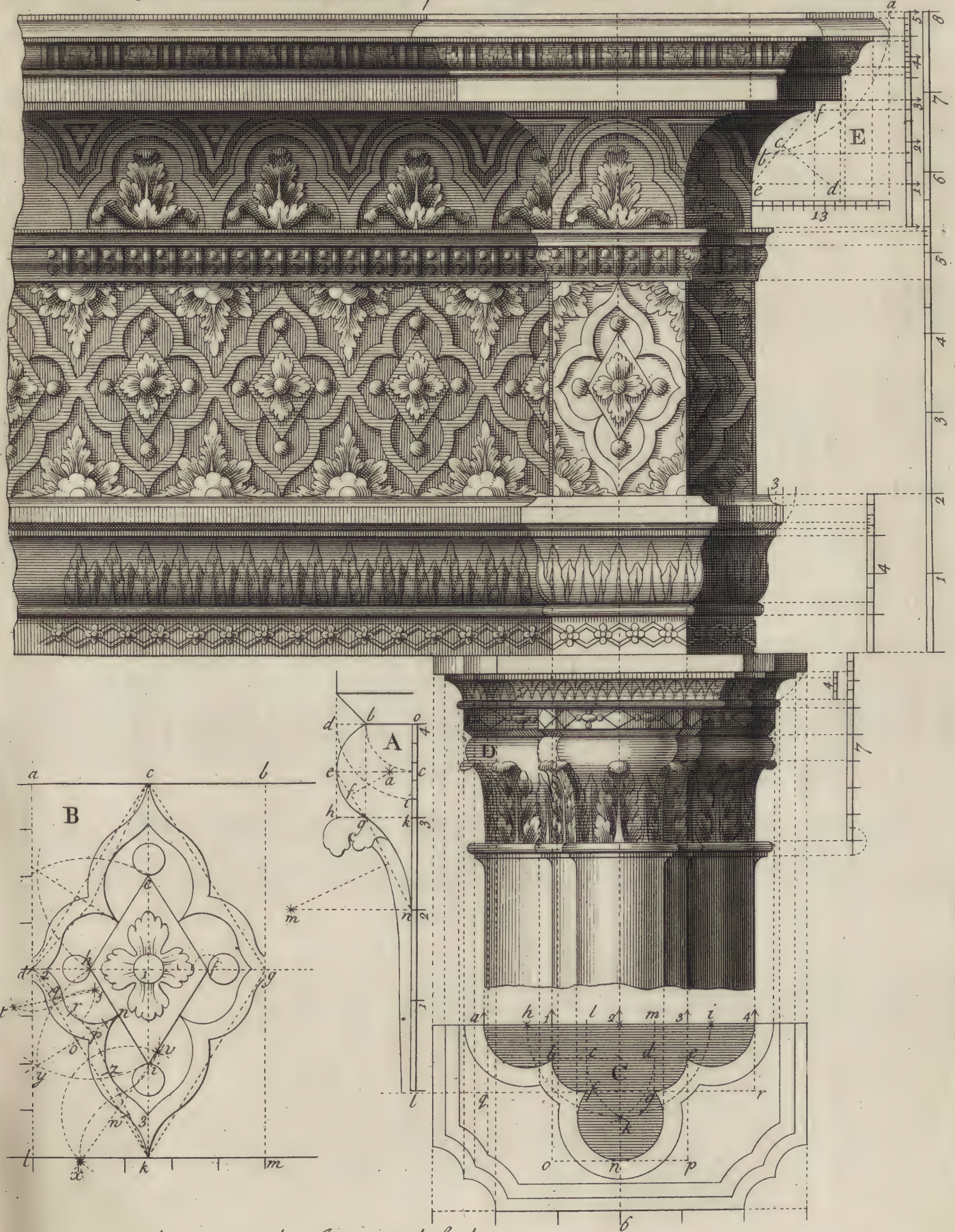


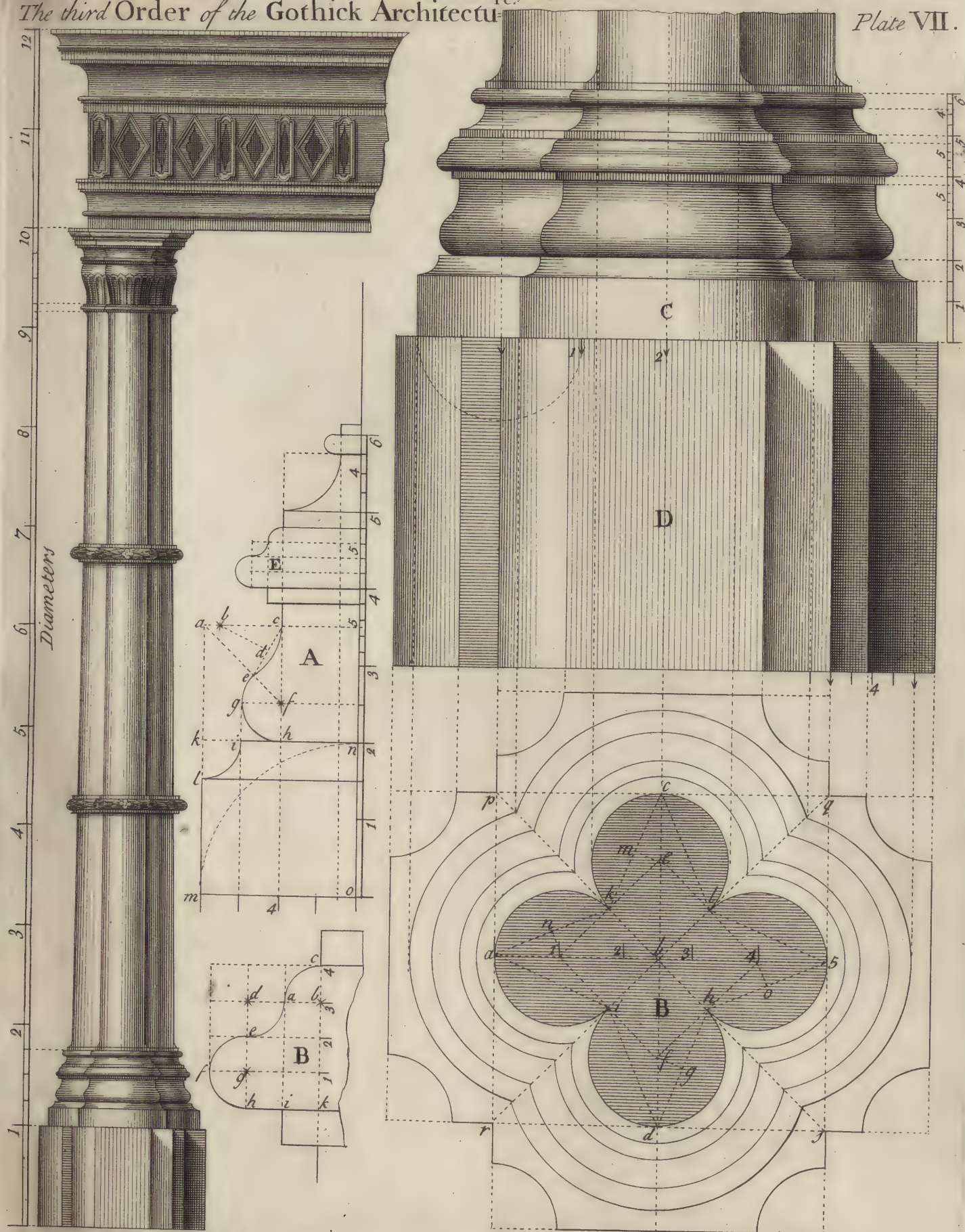




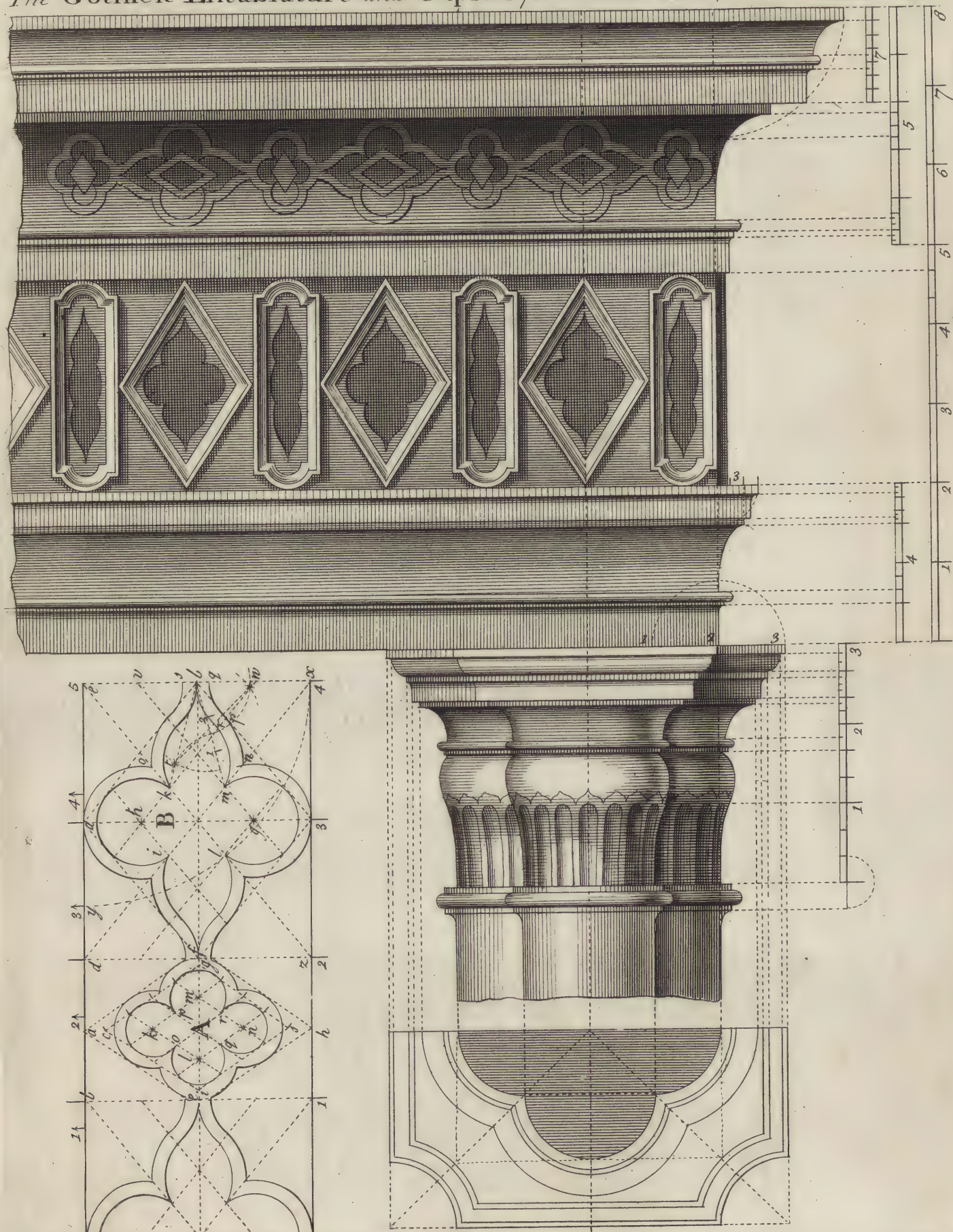




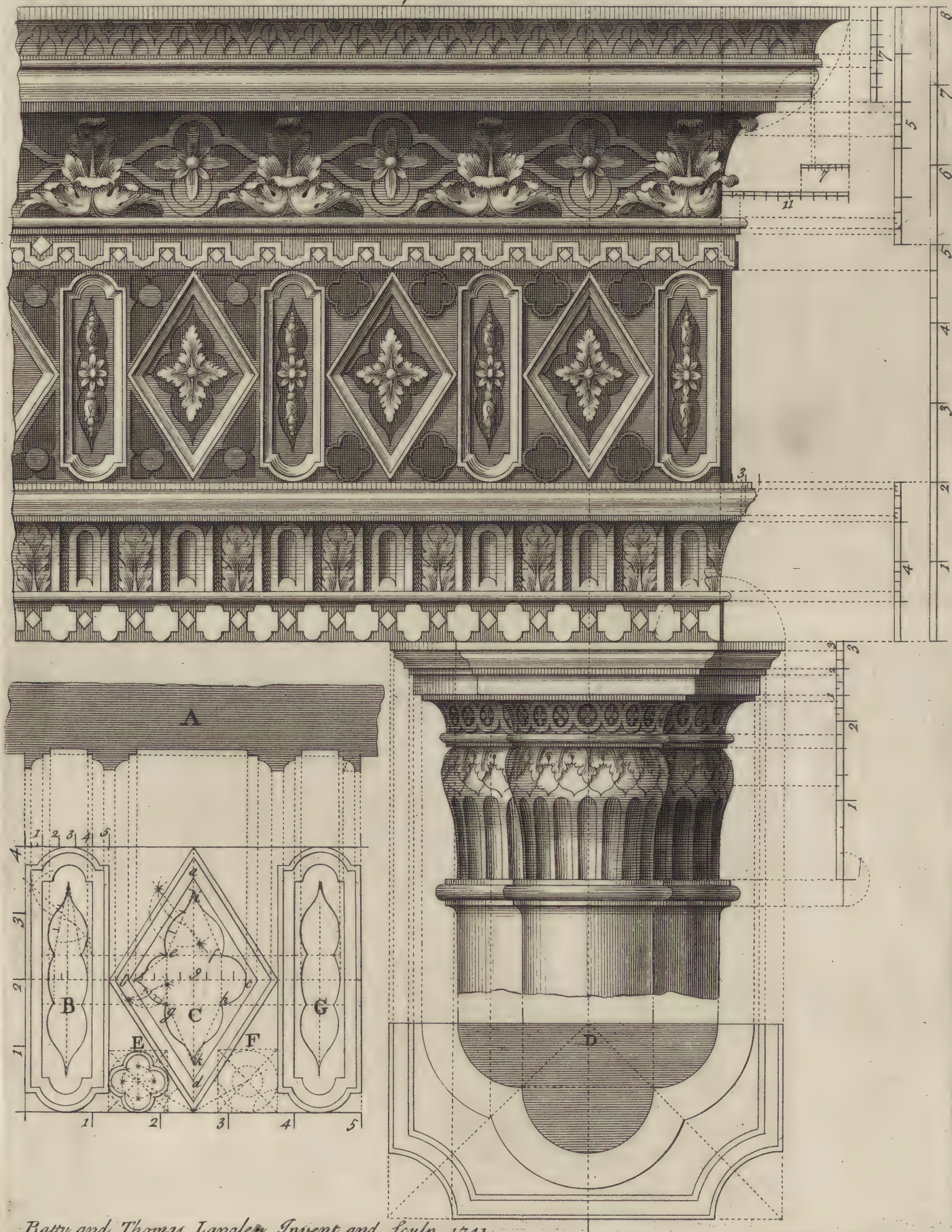


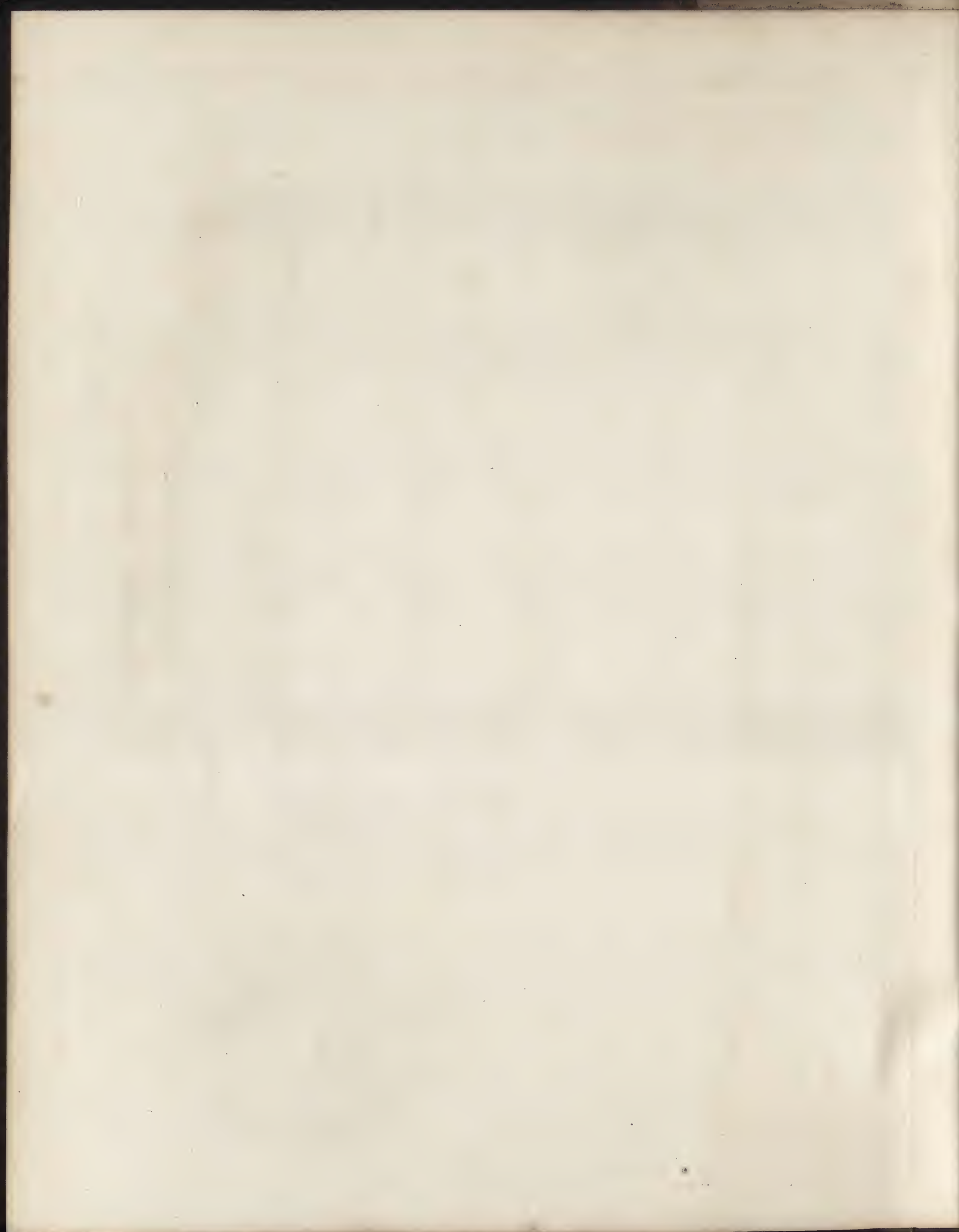


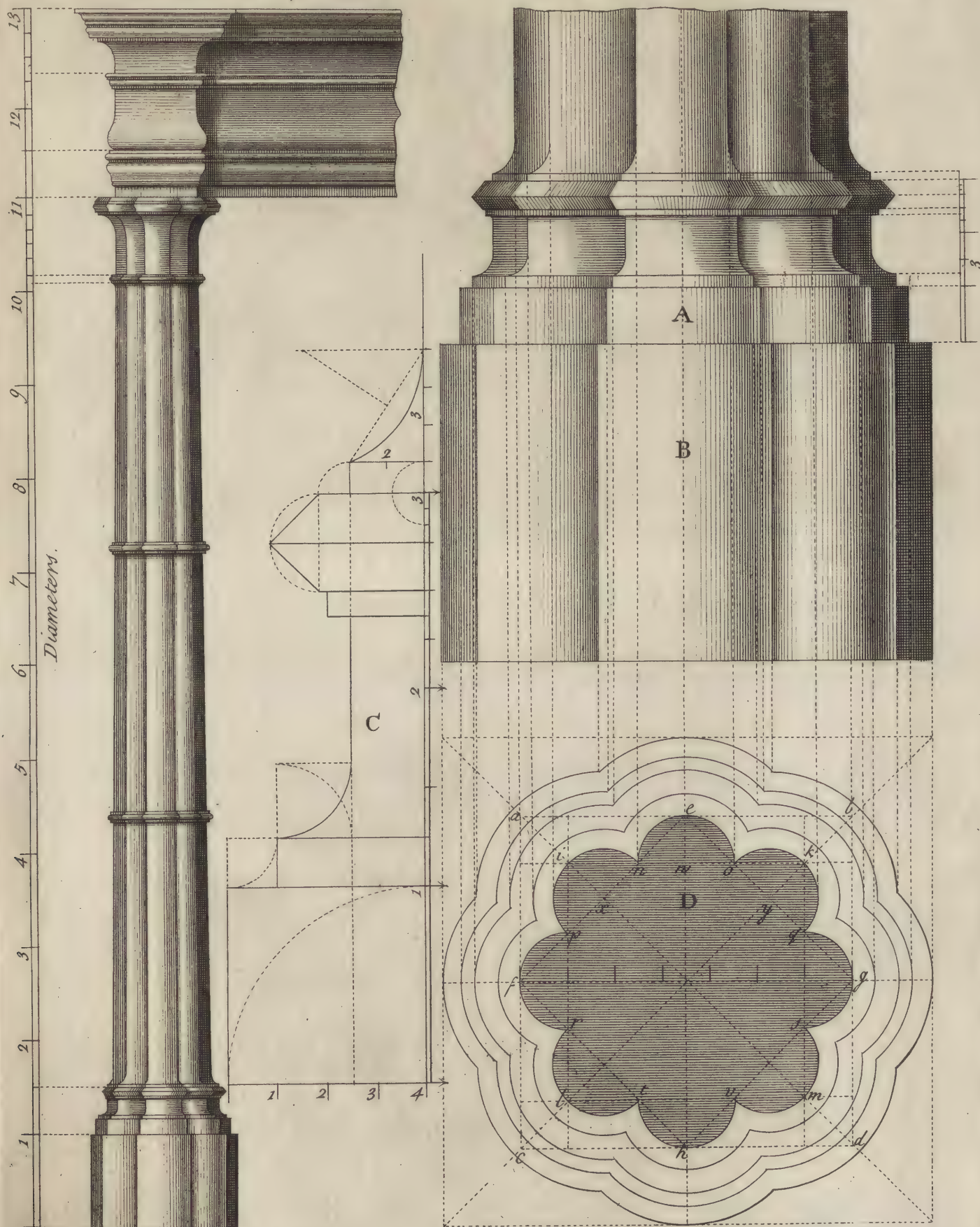




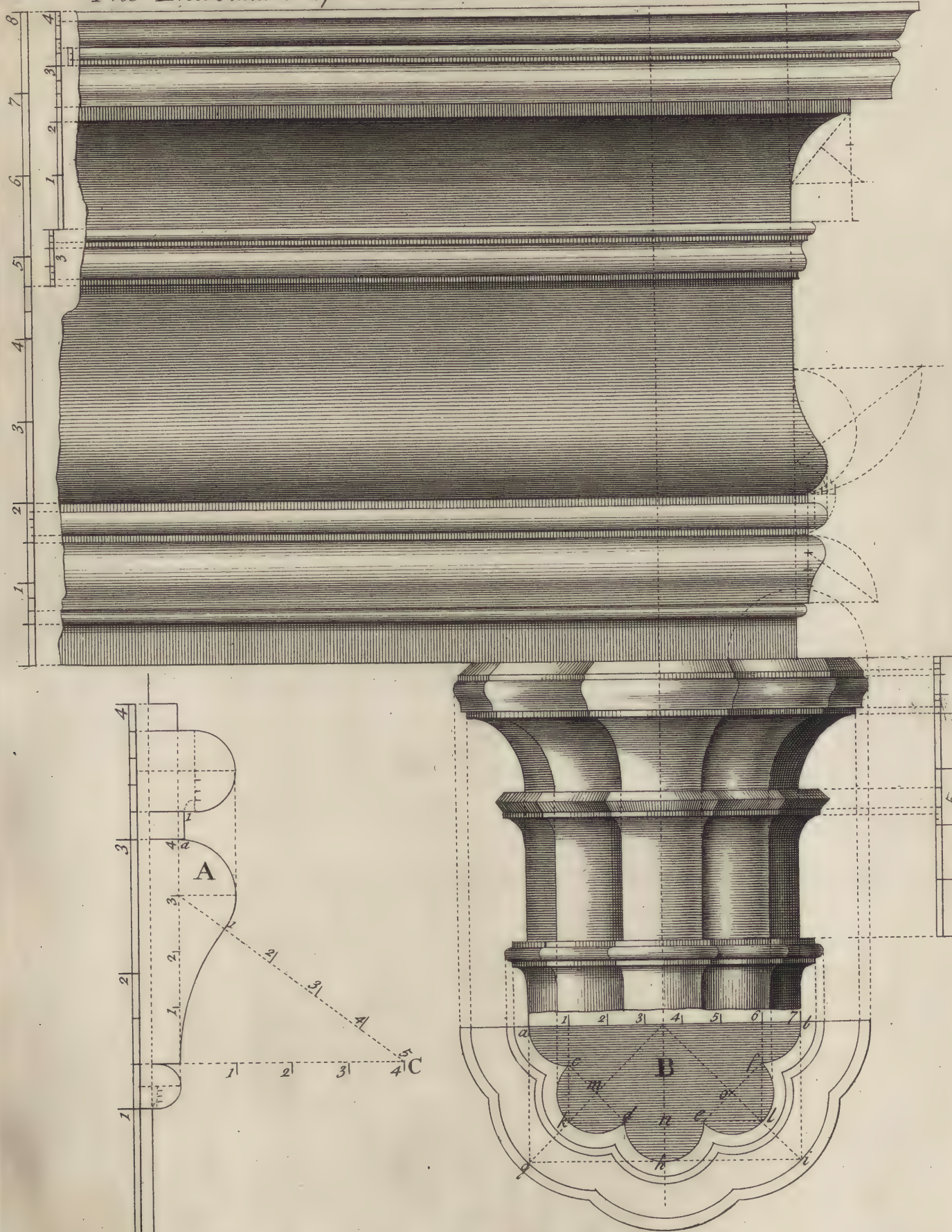




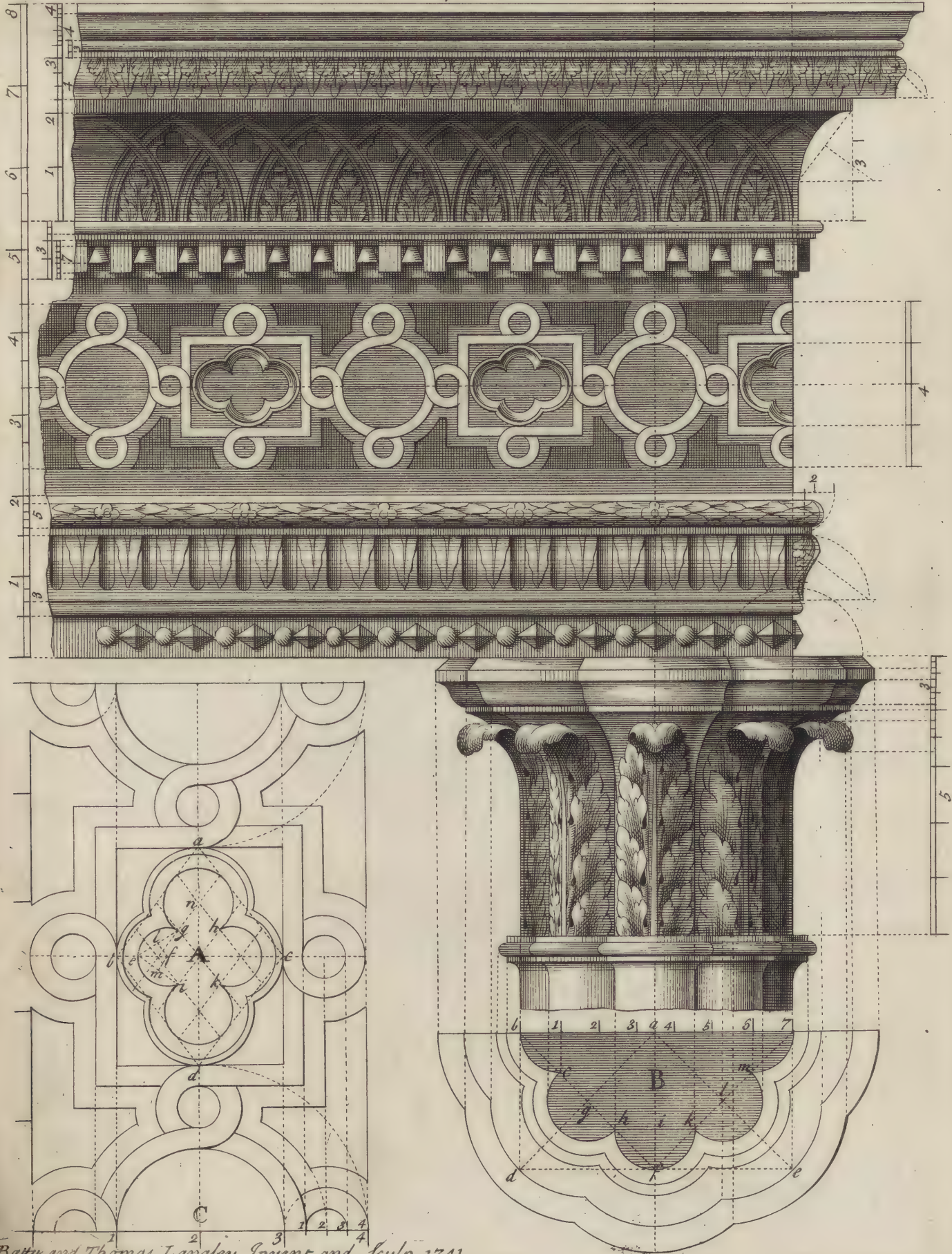


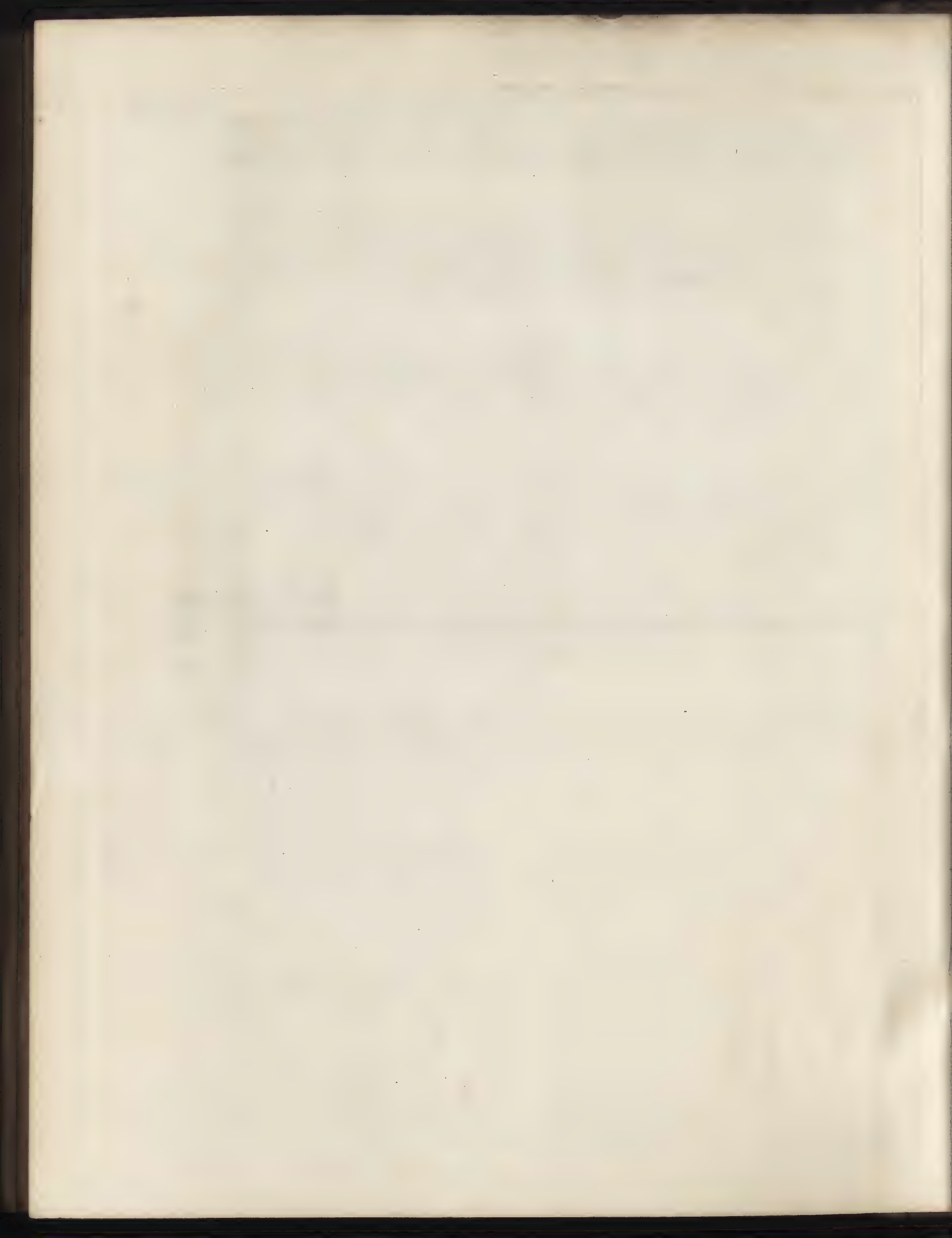


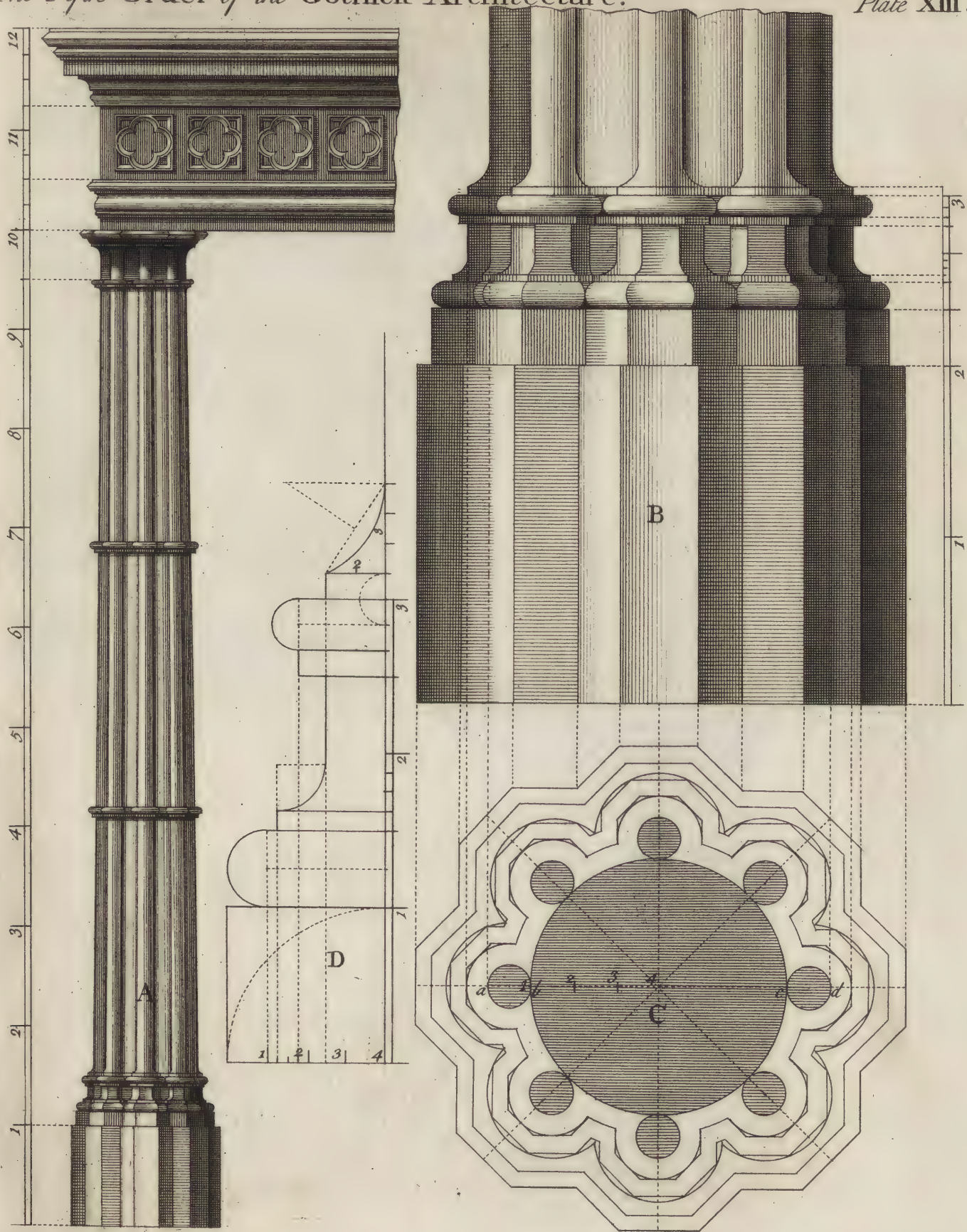




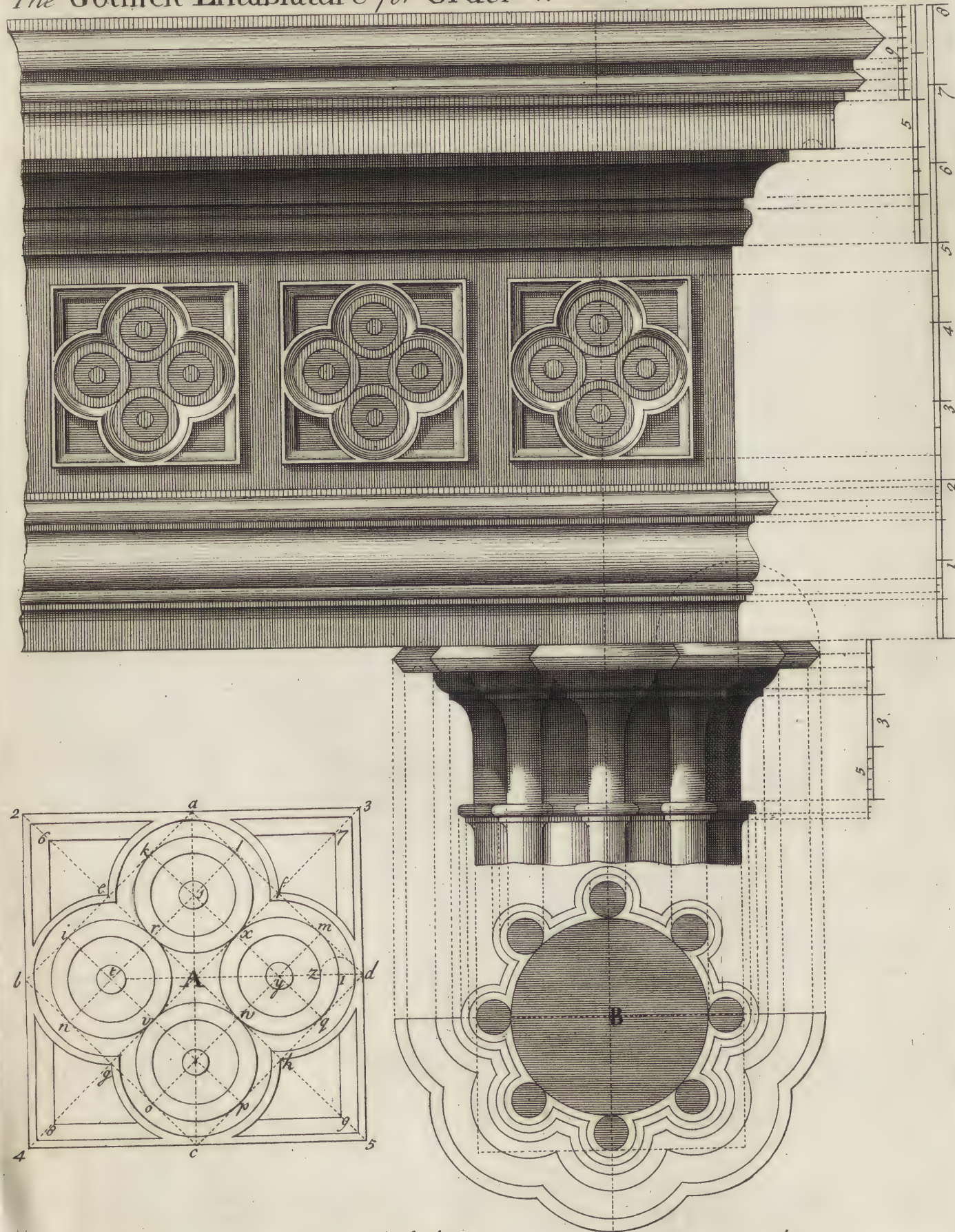


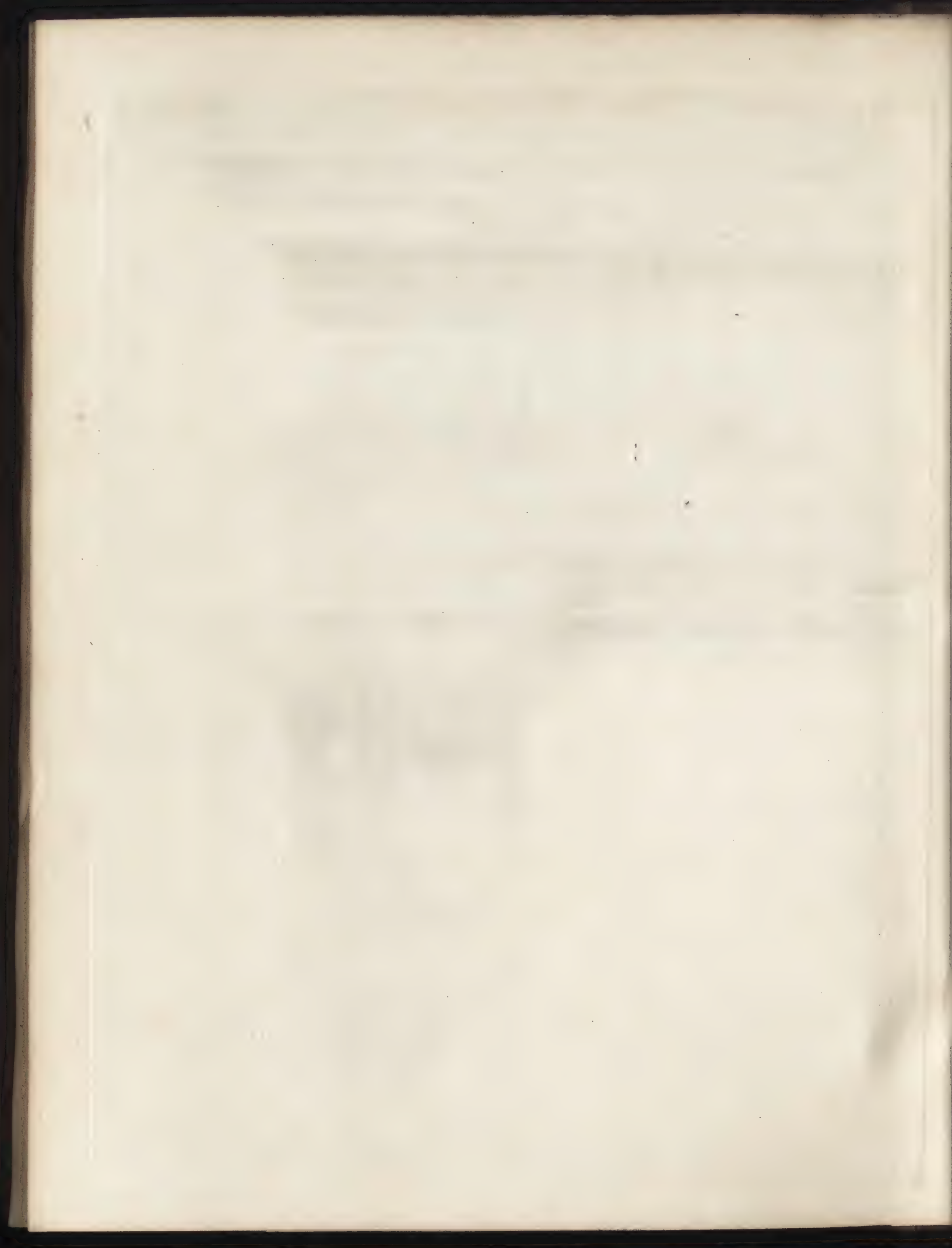






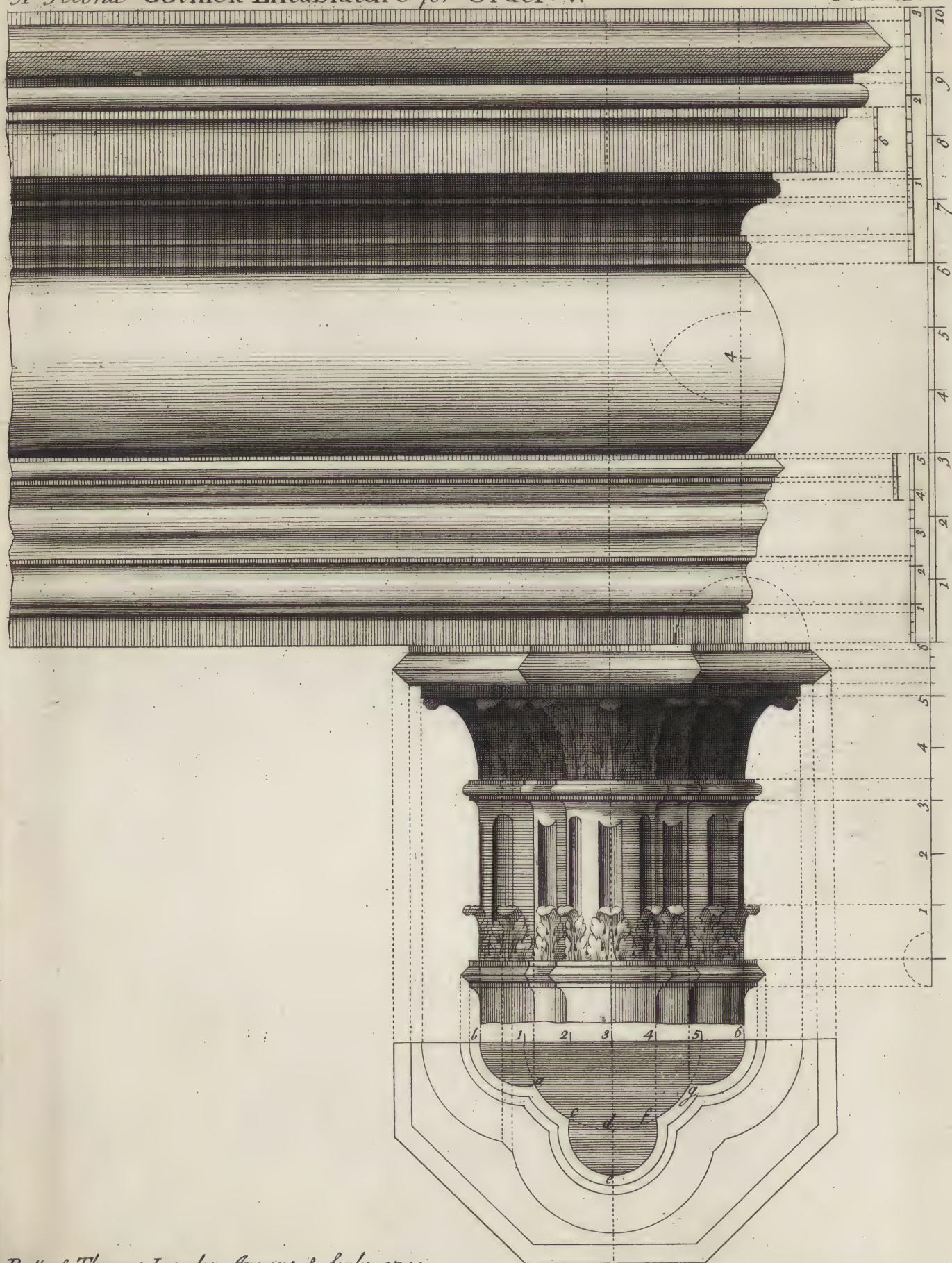




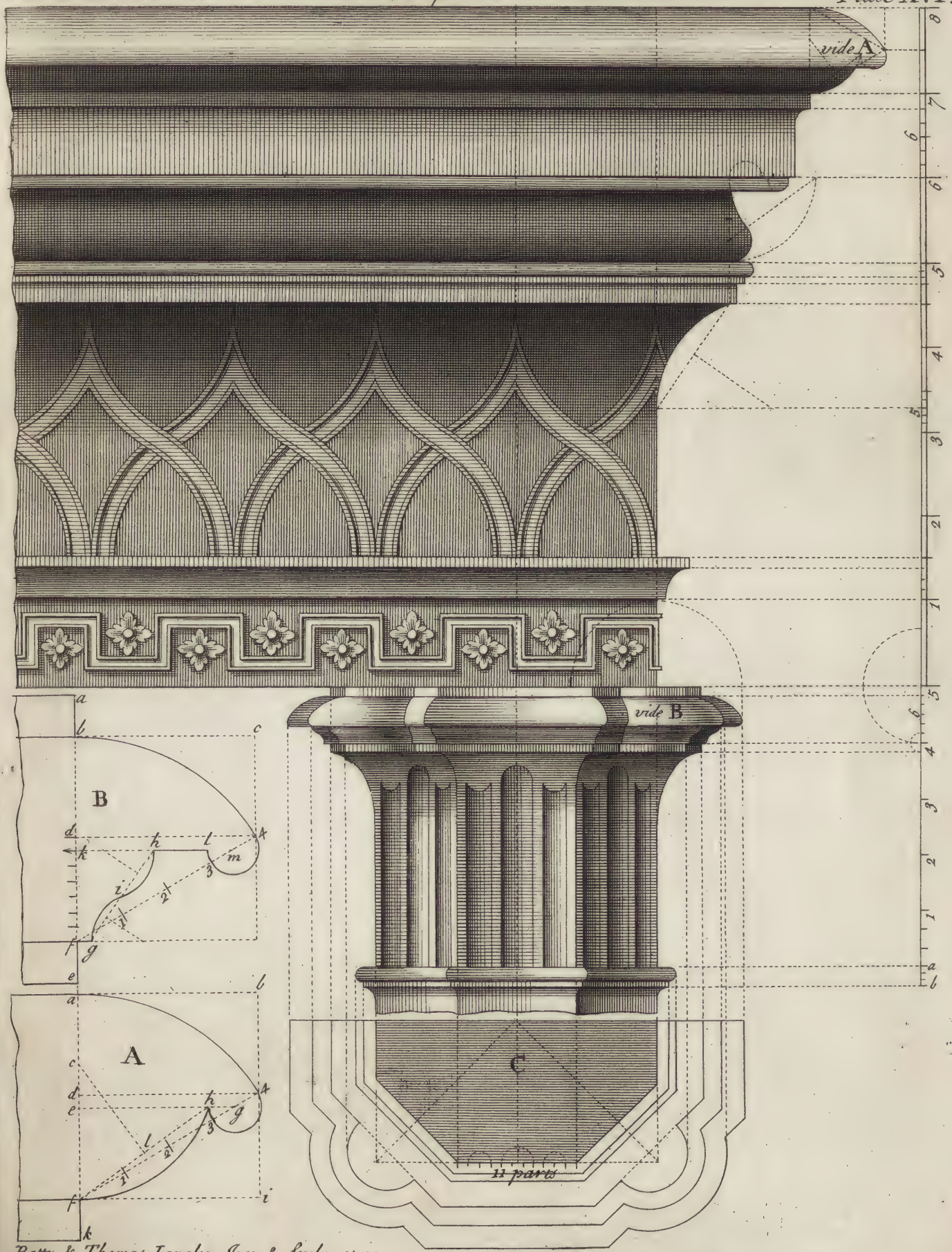


A second Gothick Entablature for Order V.

Plate XV.

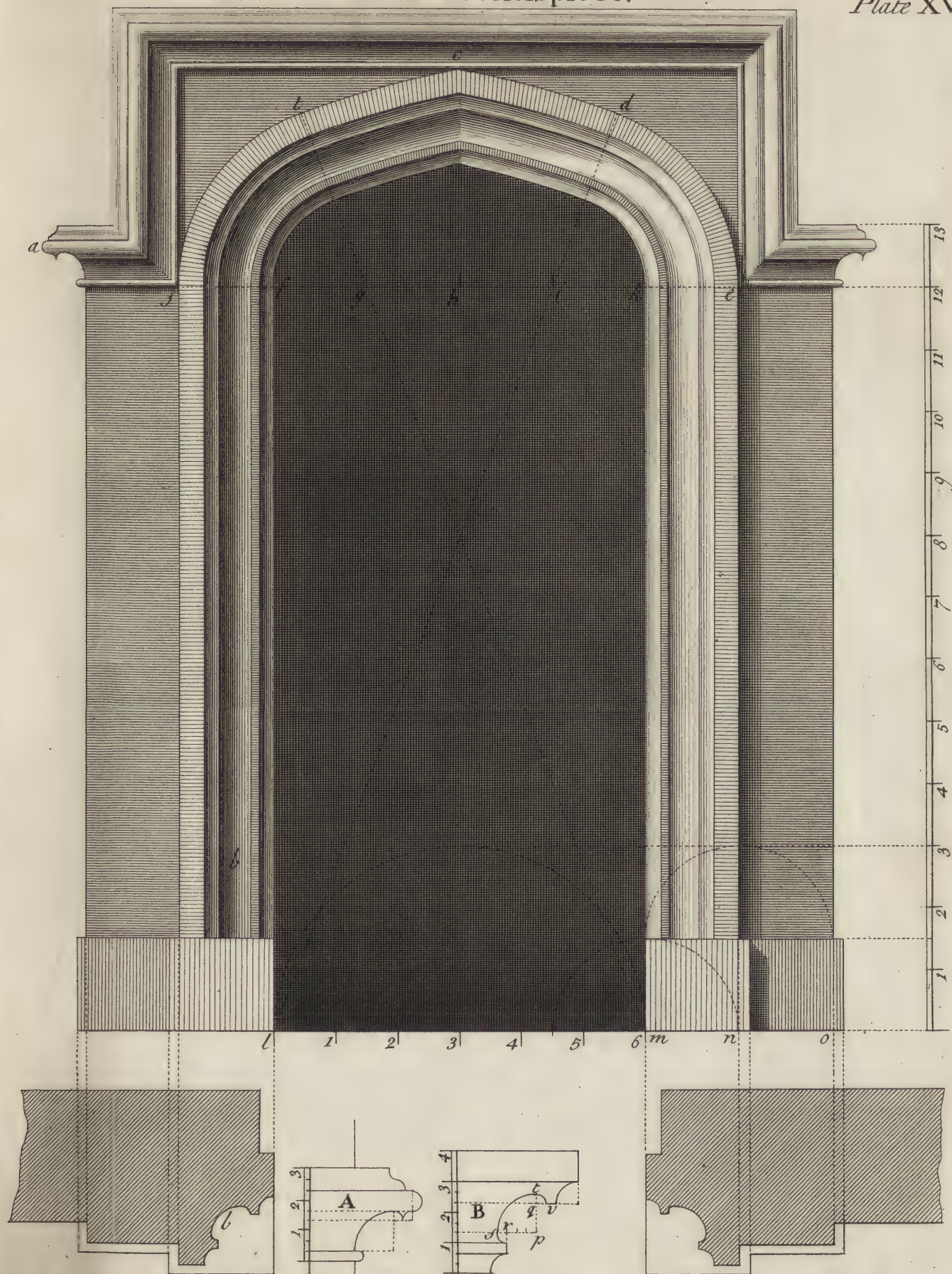




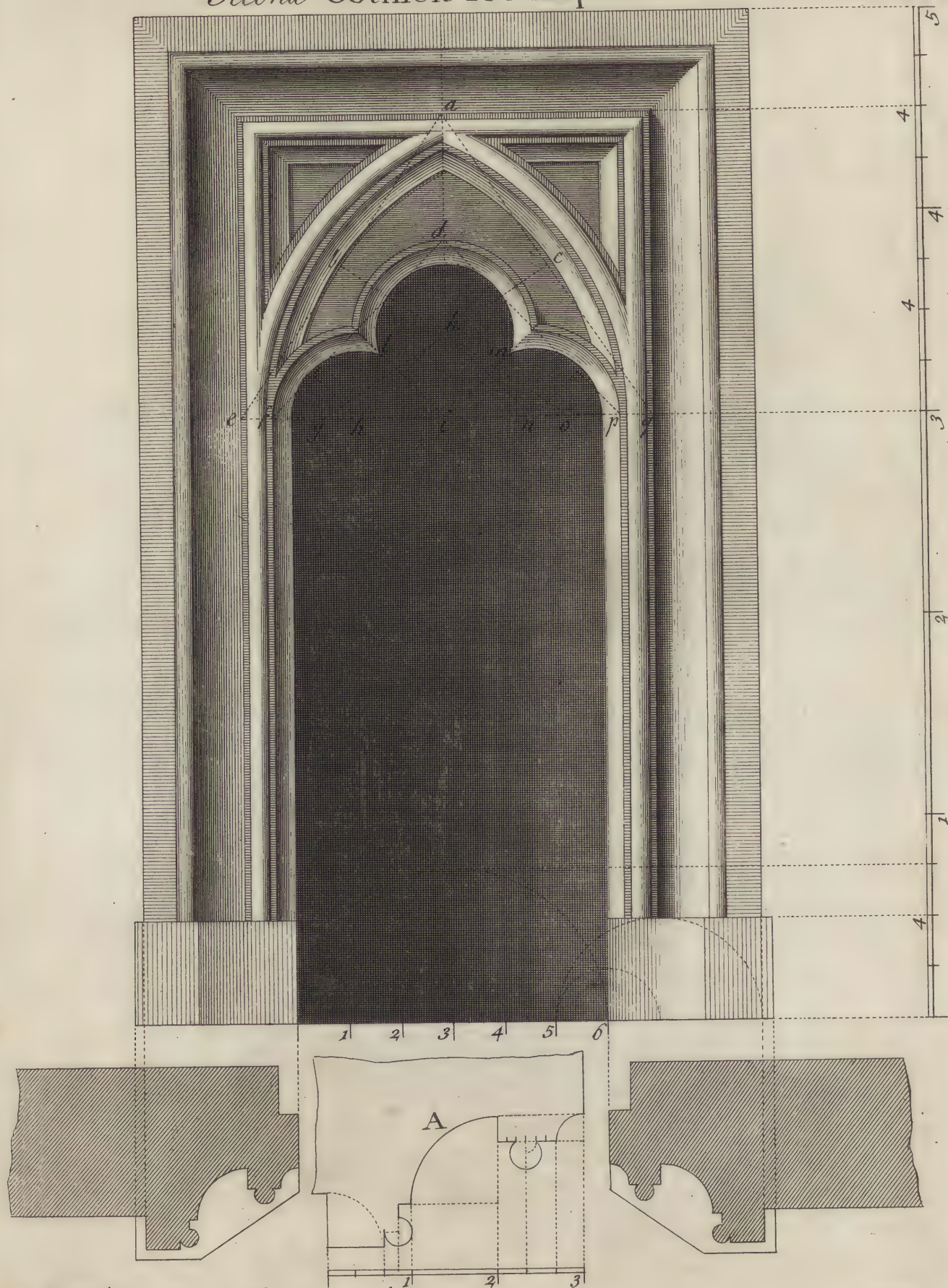


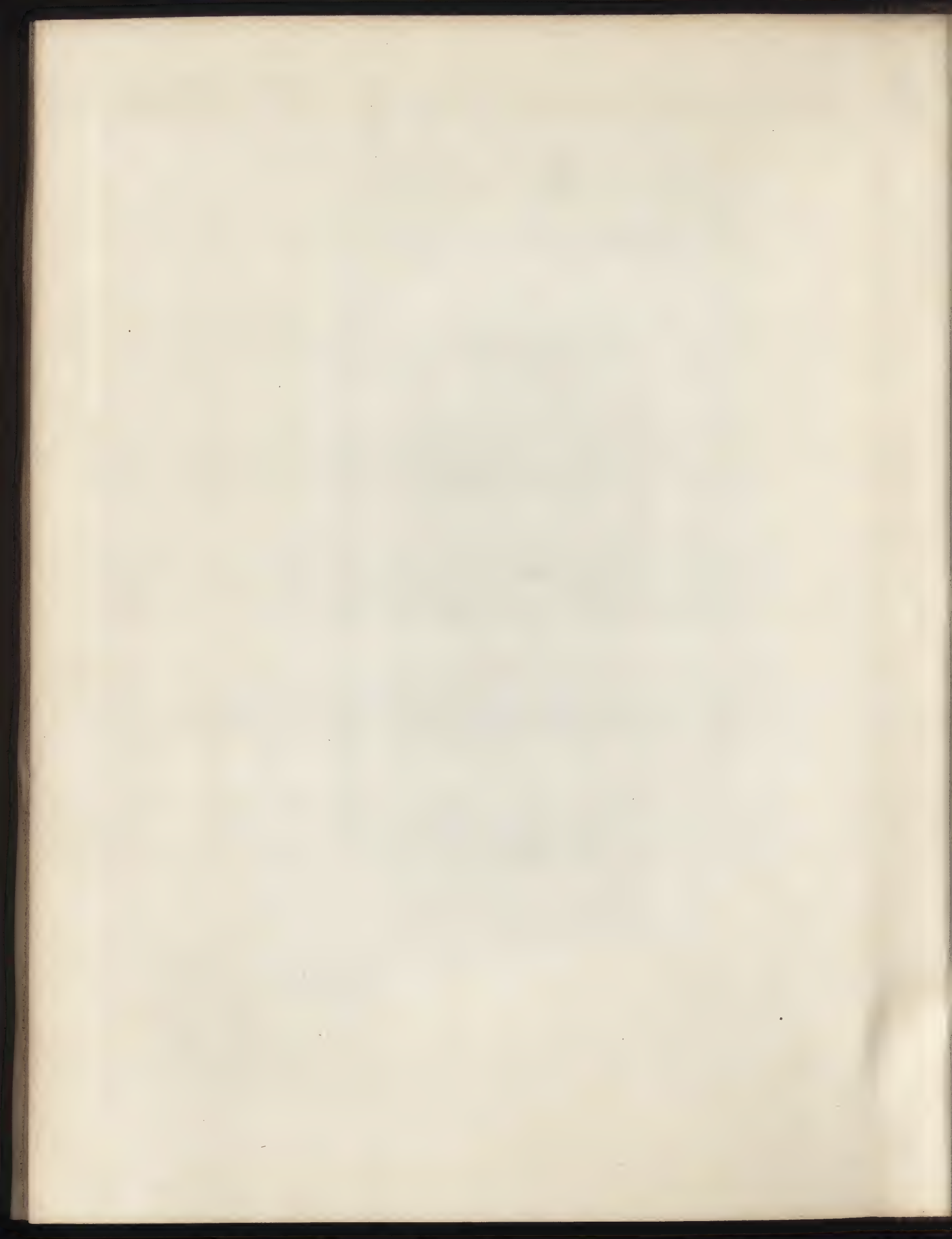
First Gothick Frontispiece.

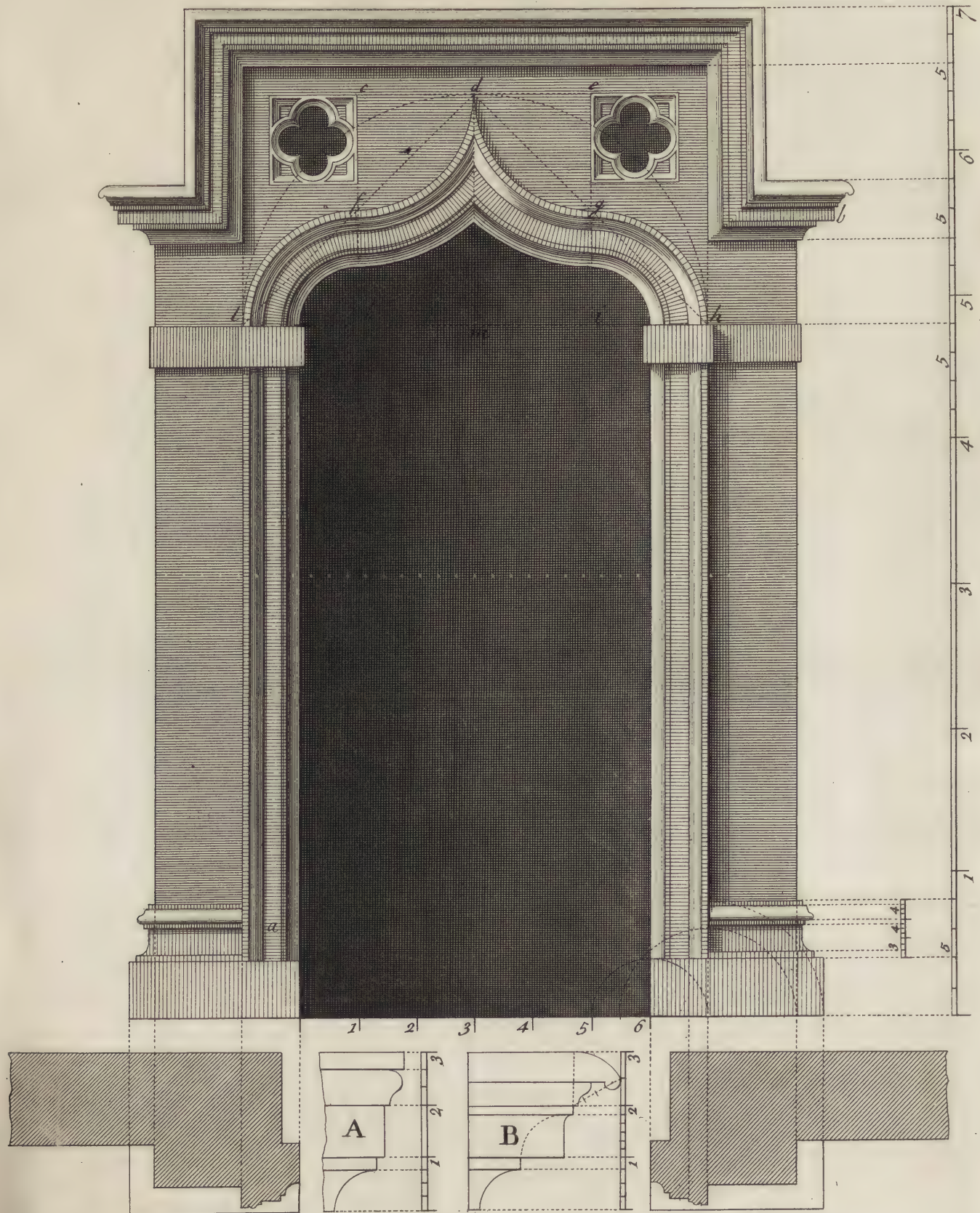
Plate XVII.

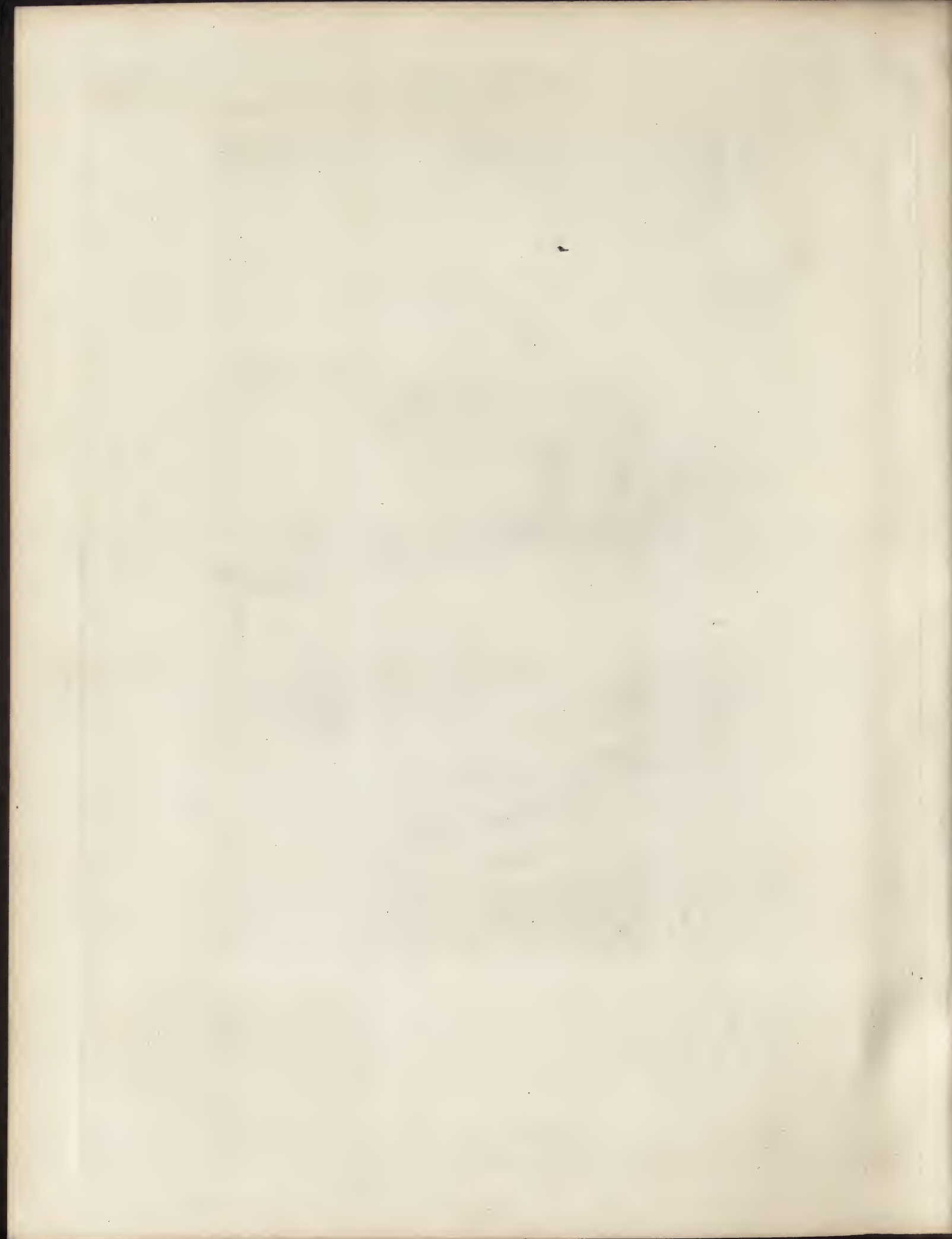


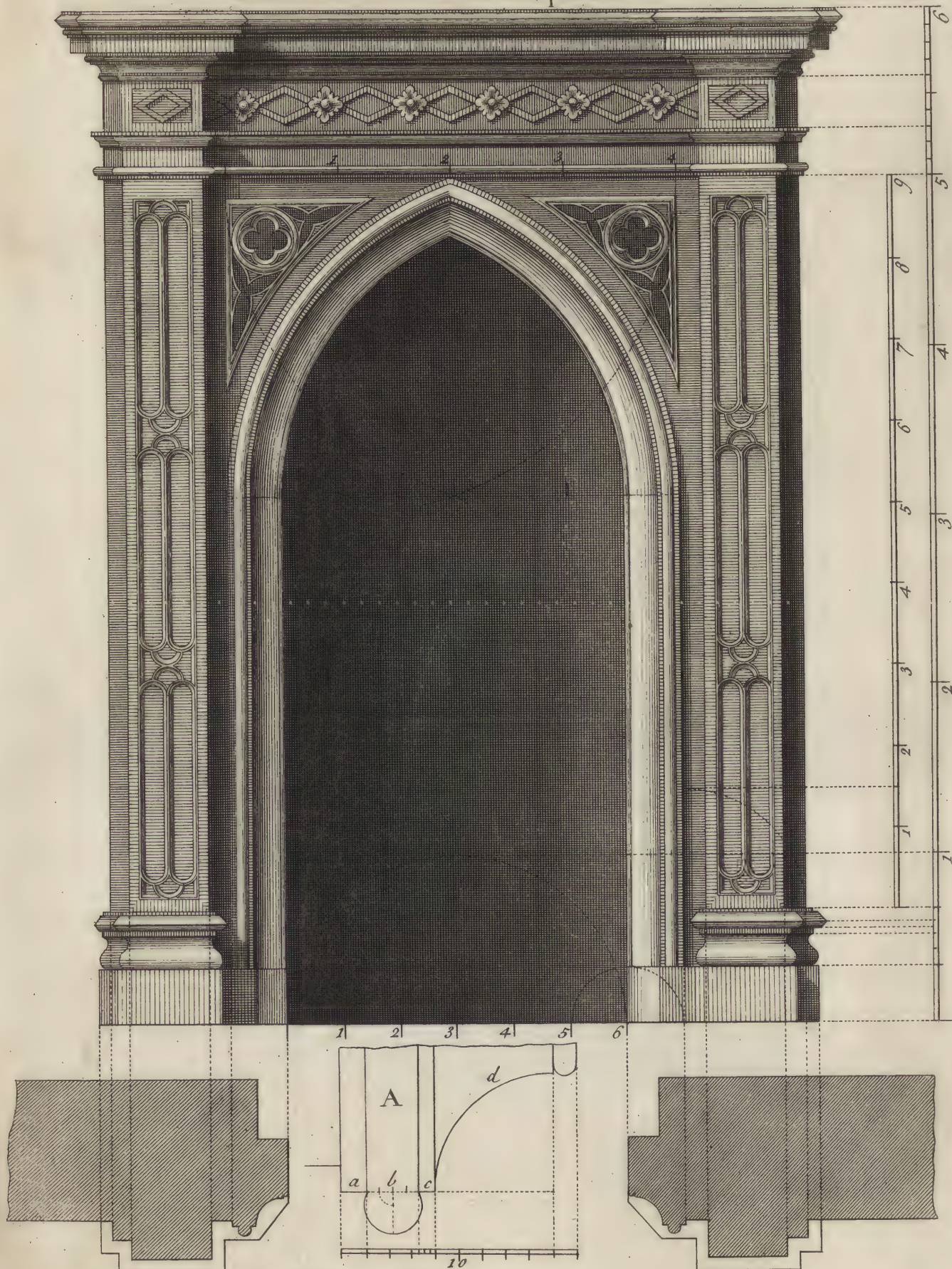
Batty and Thomas Langley Invent and Sculp. 1741.



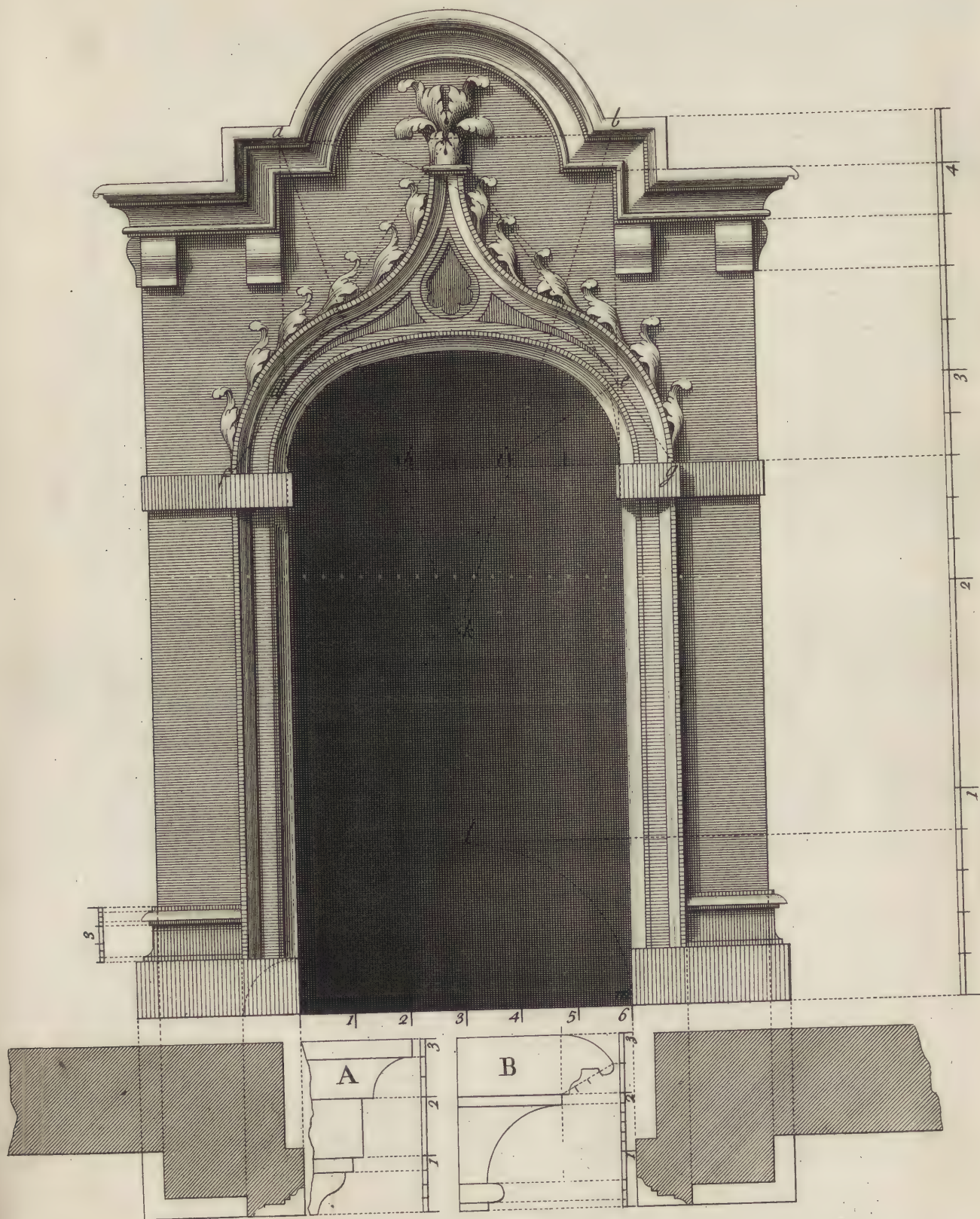




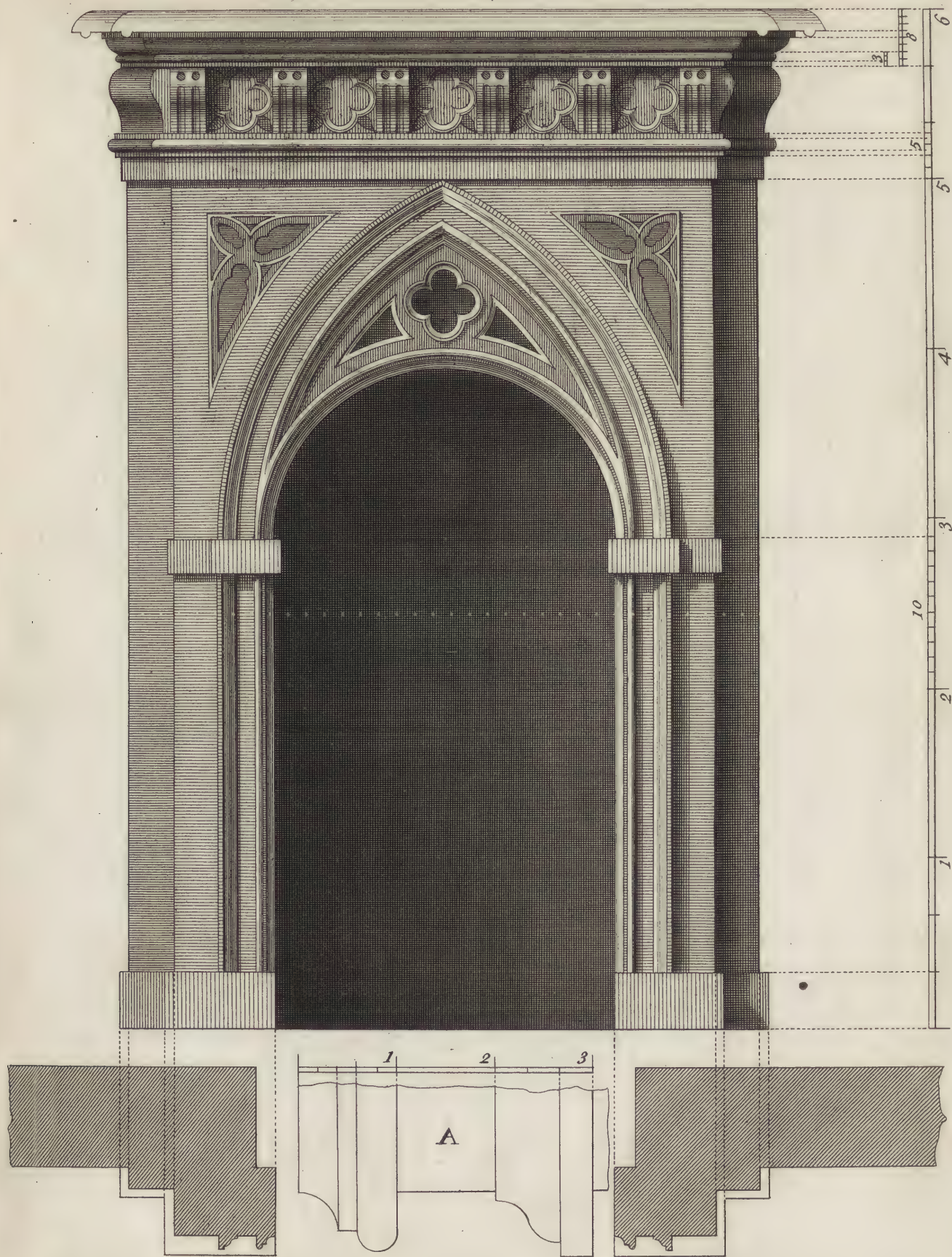




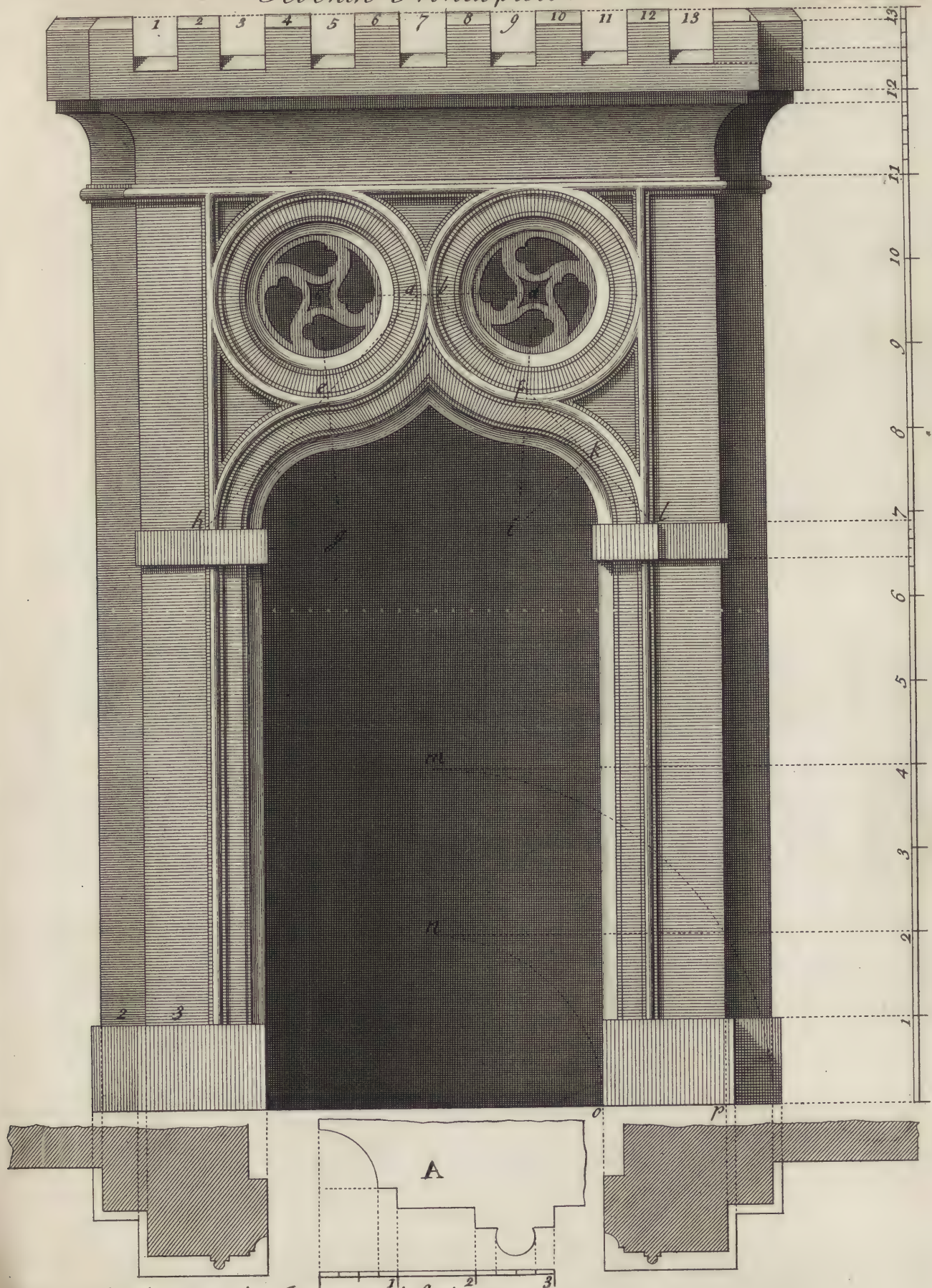


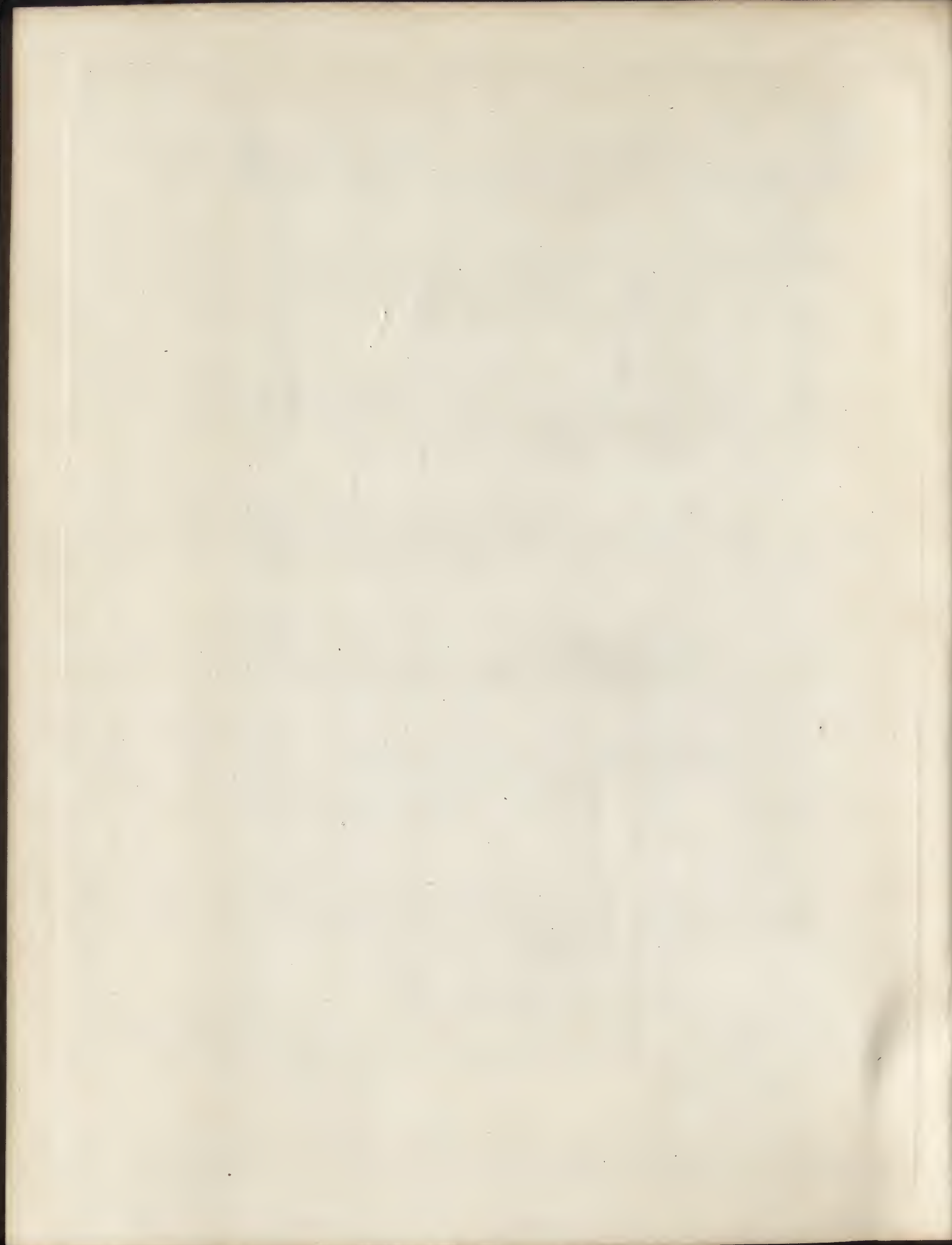


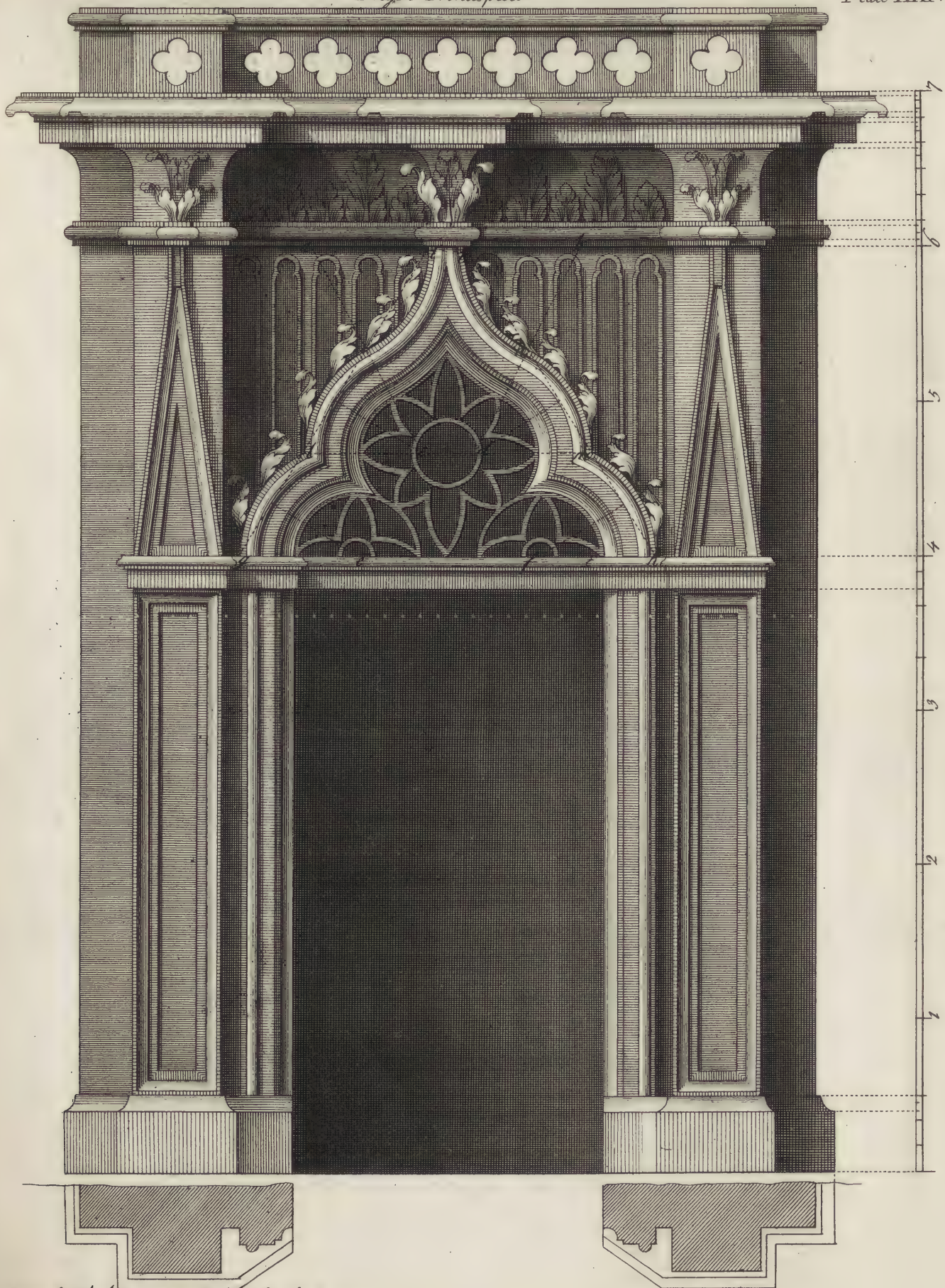


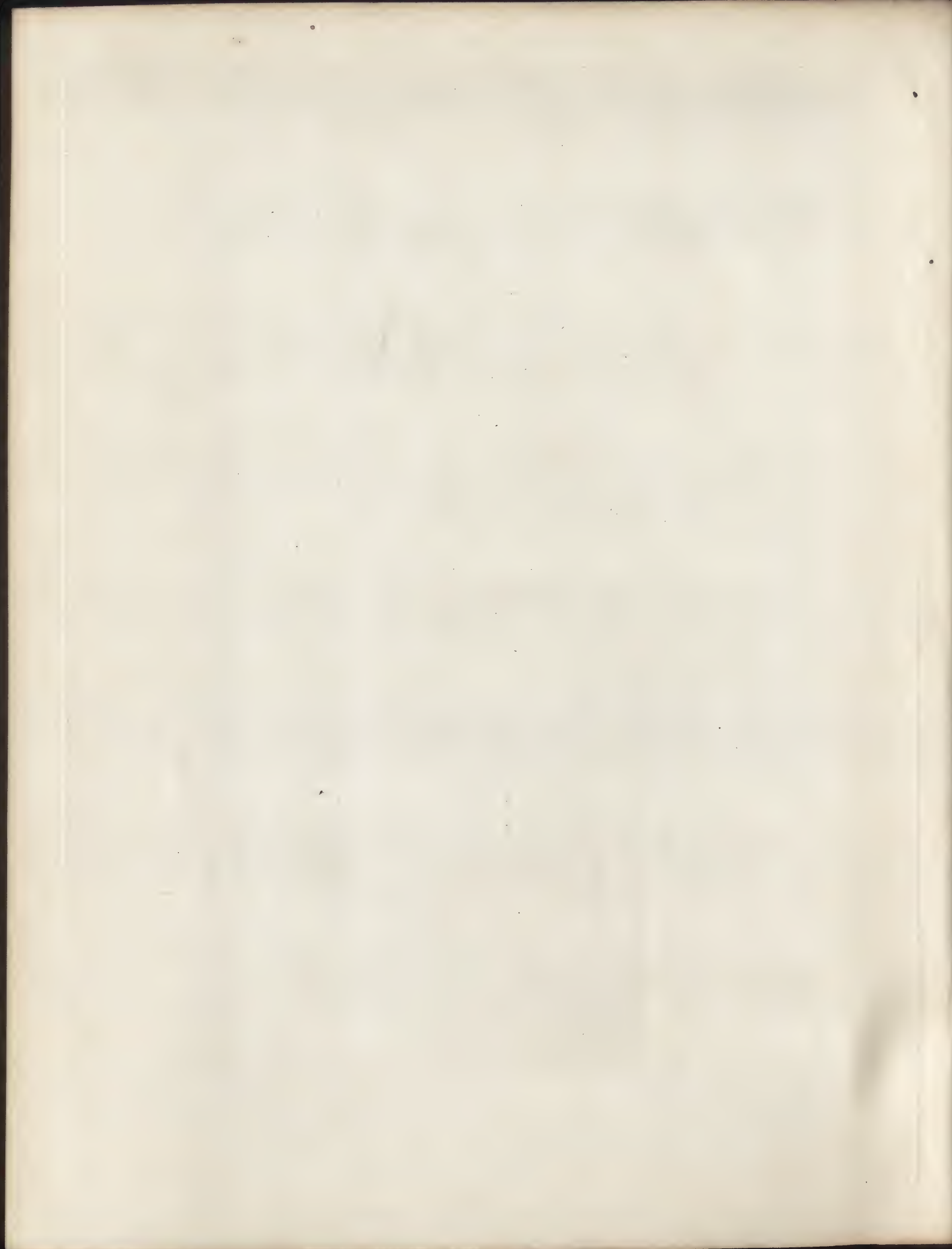


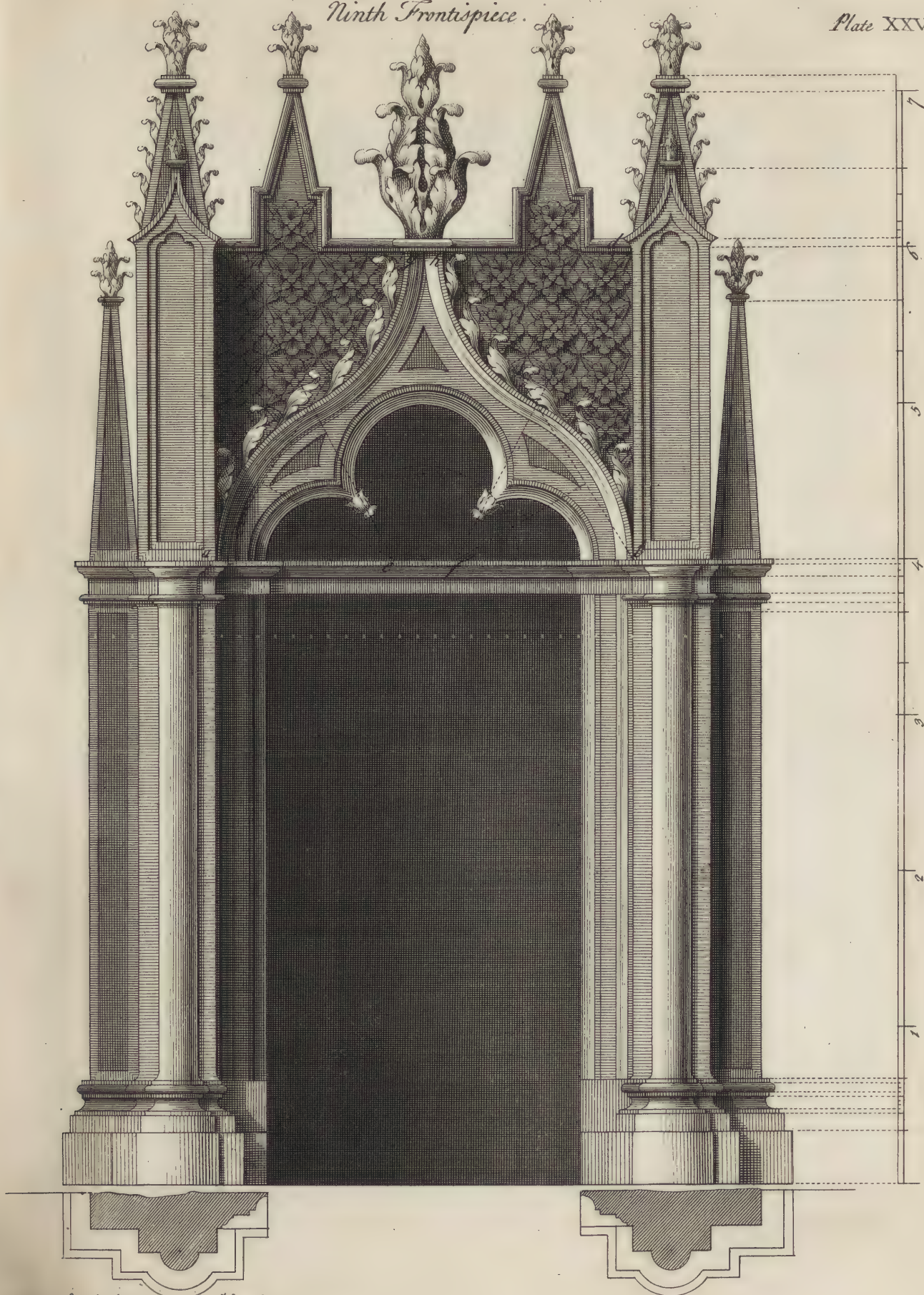


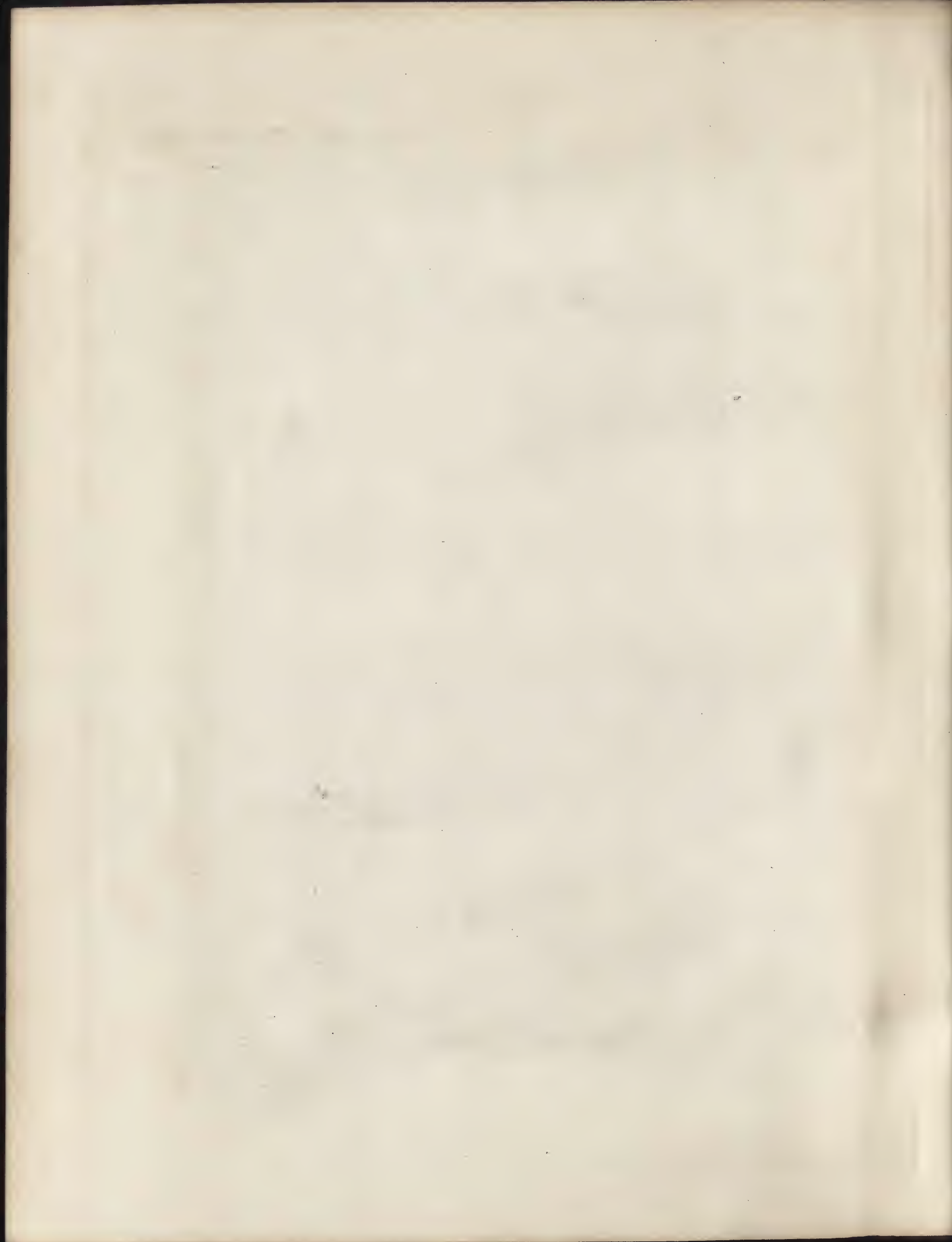


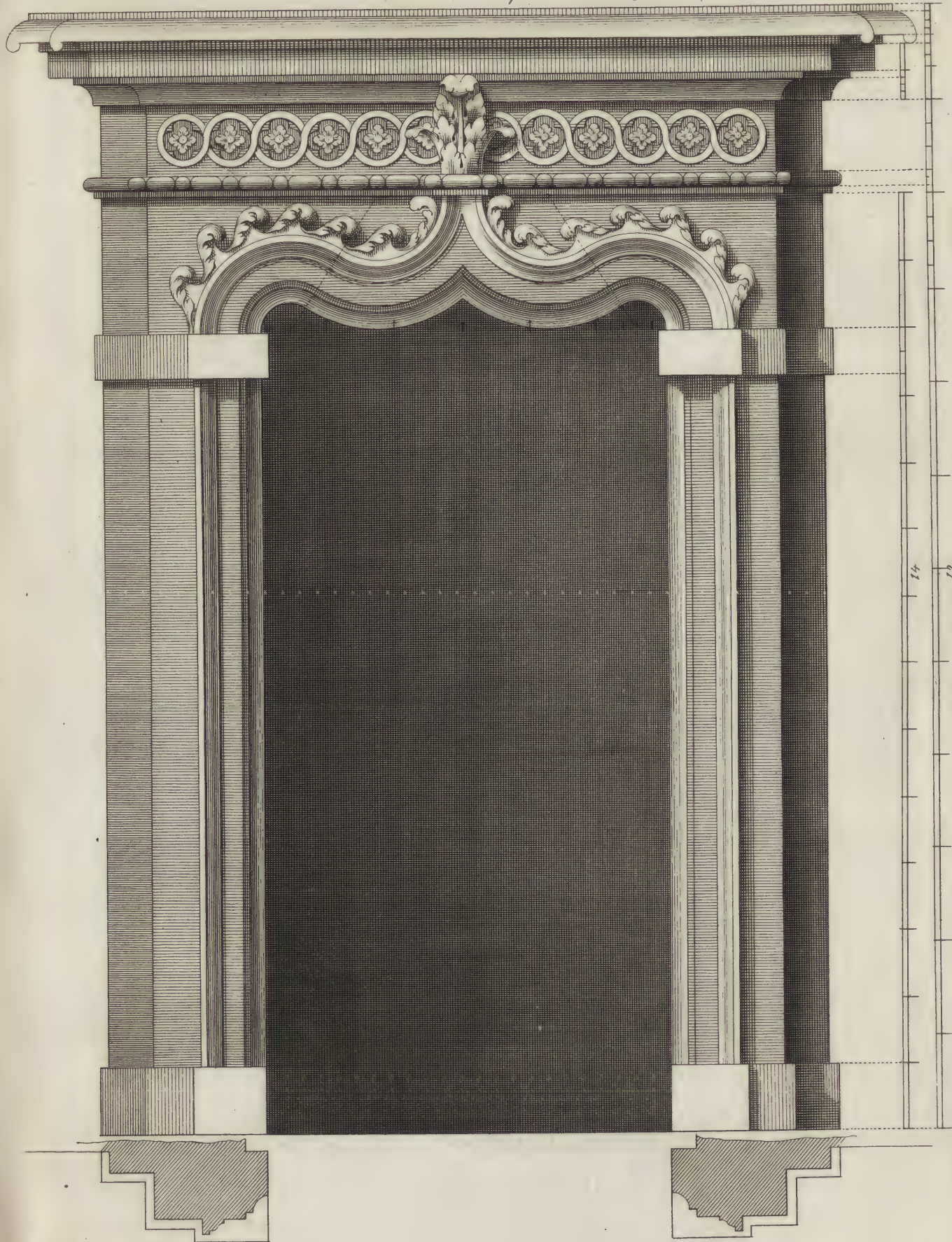




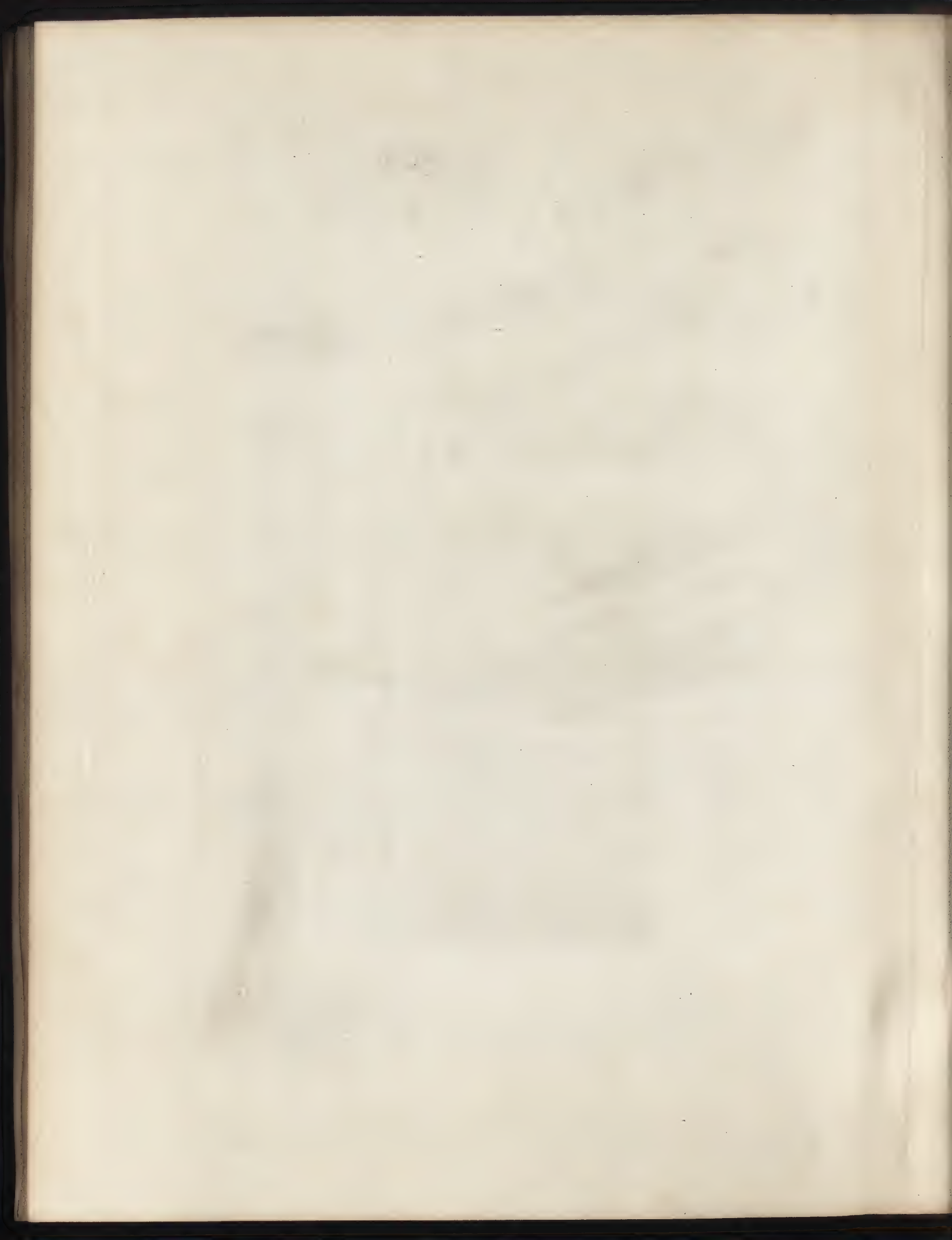


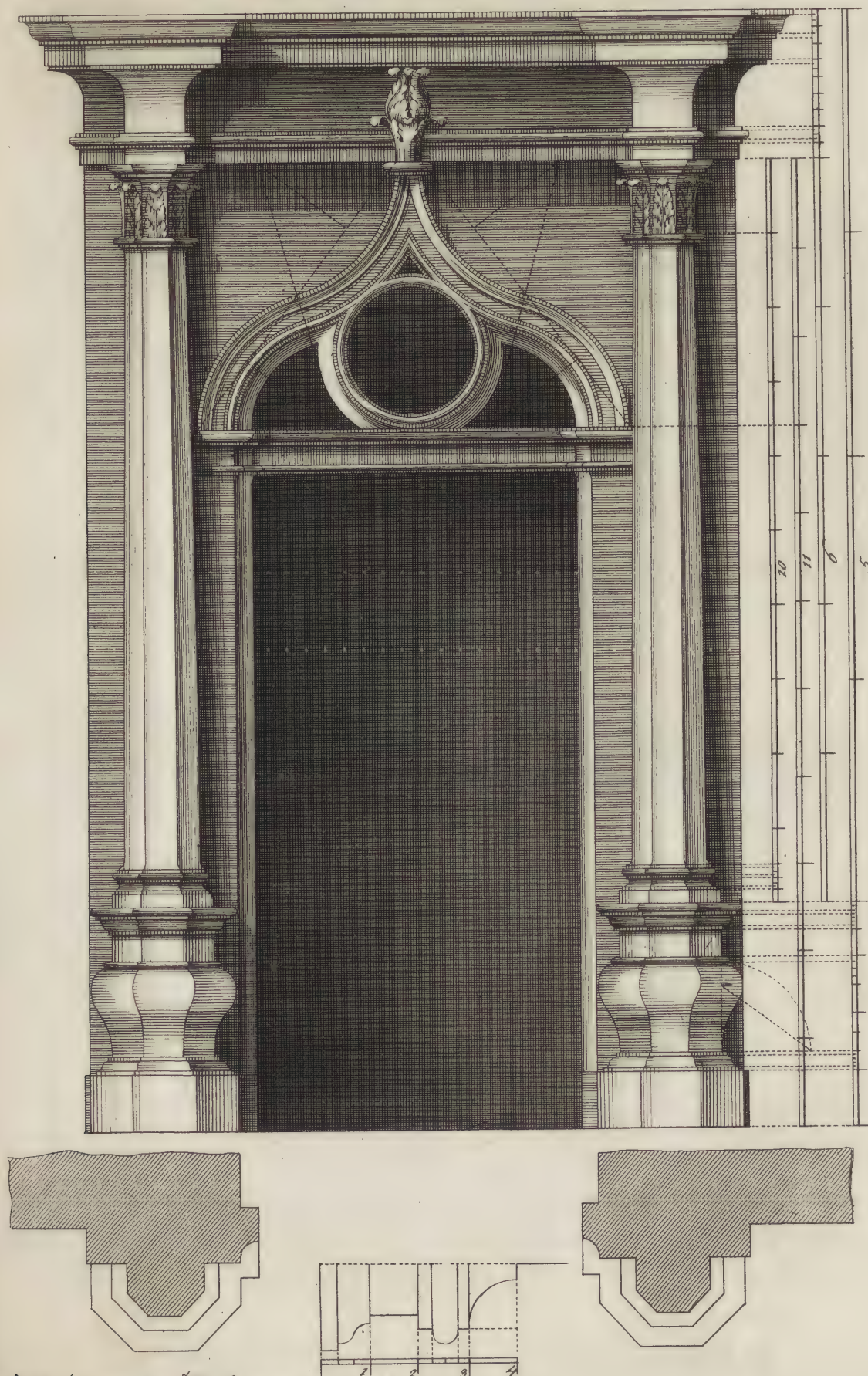


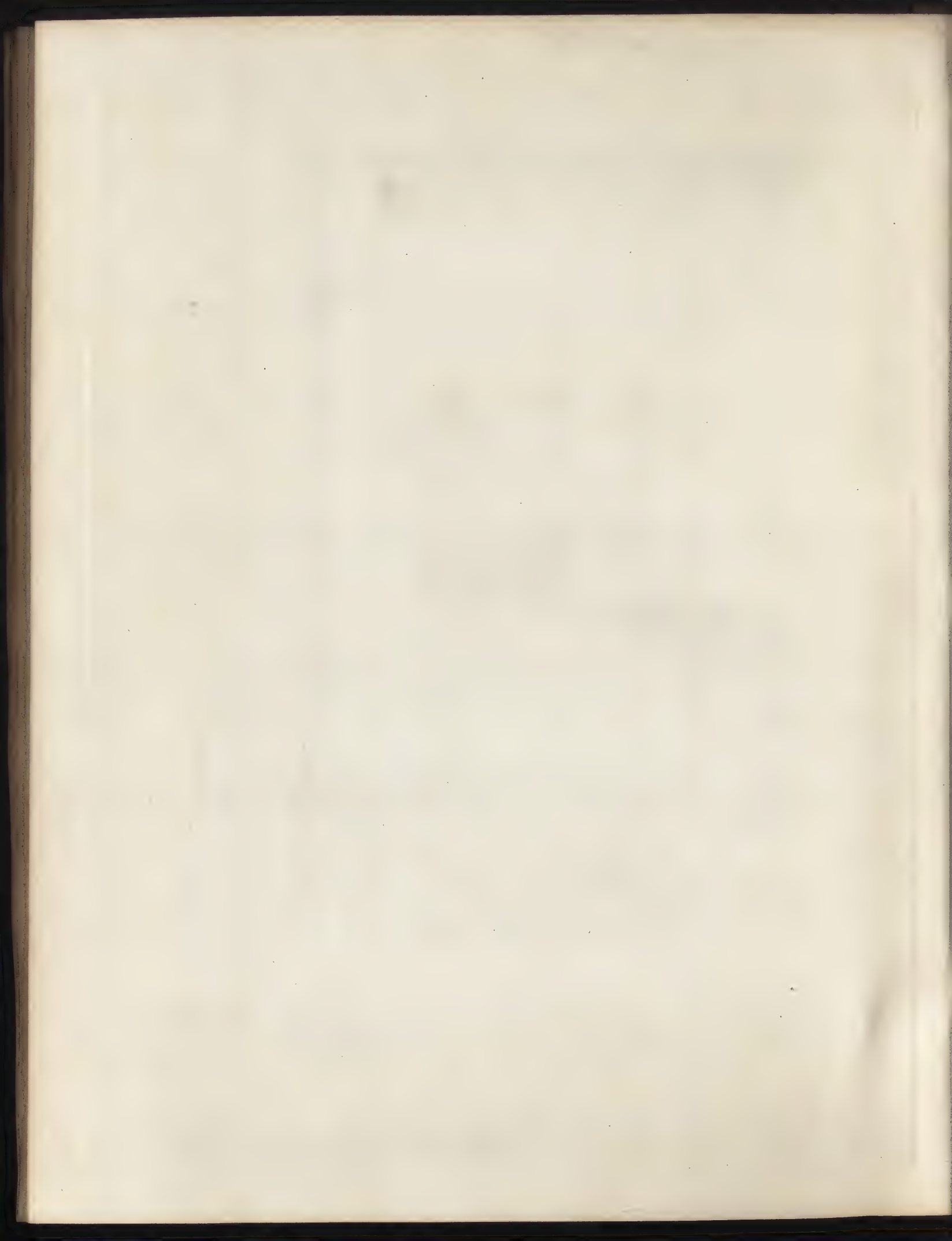


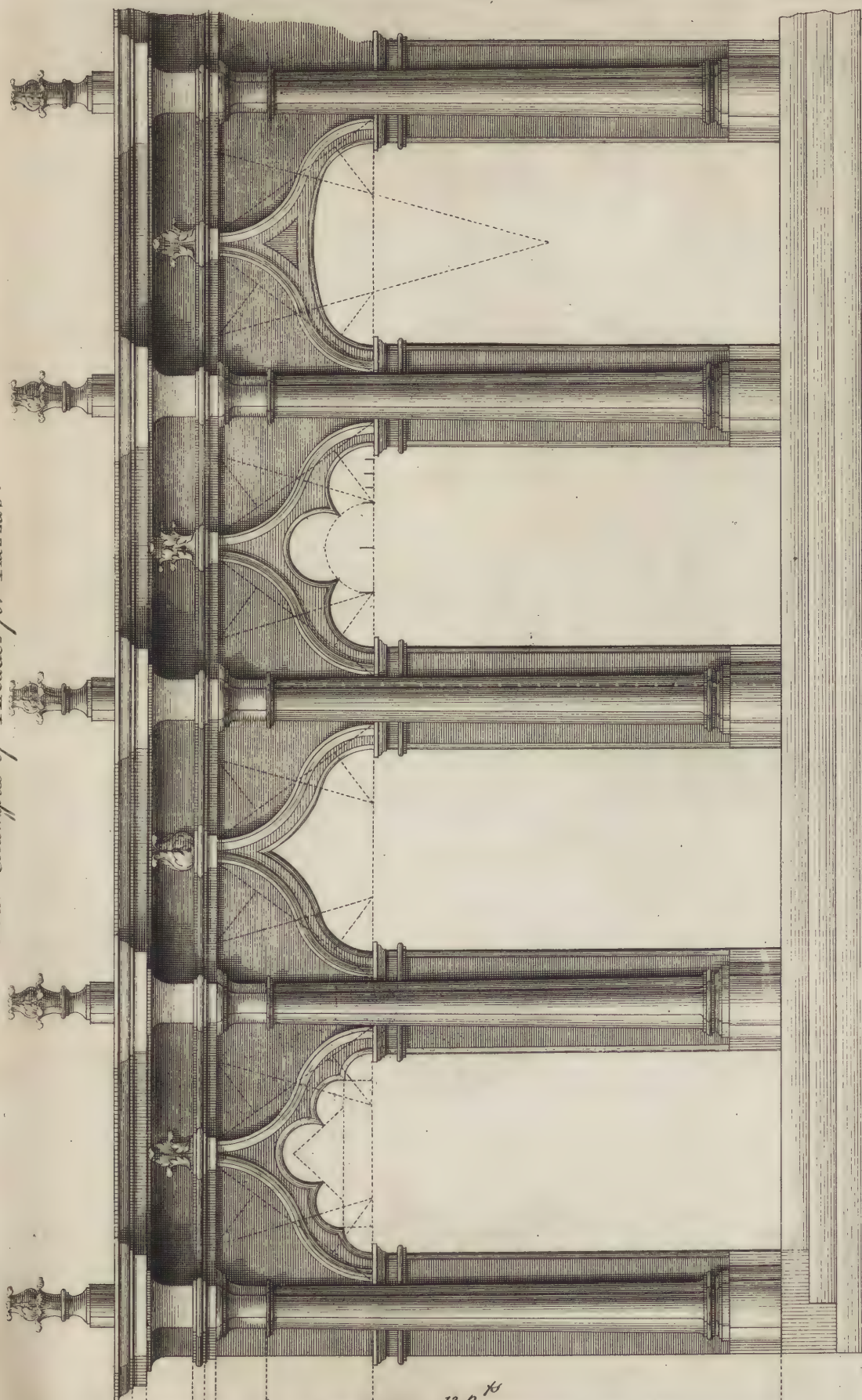




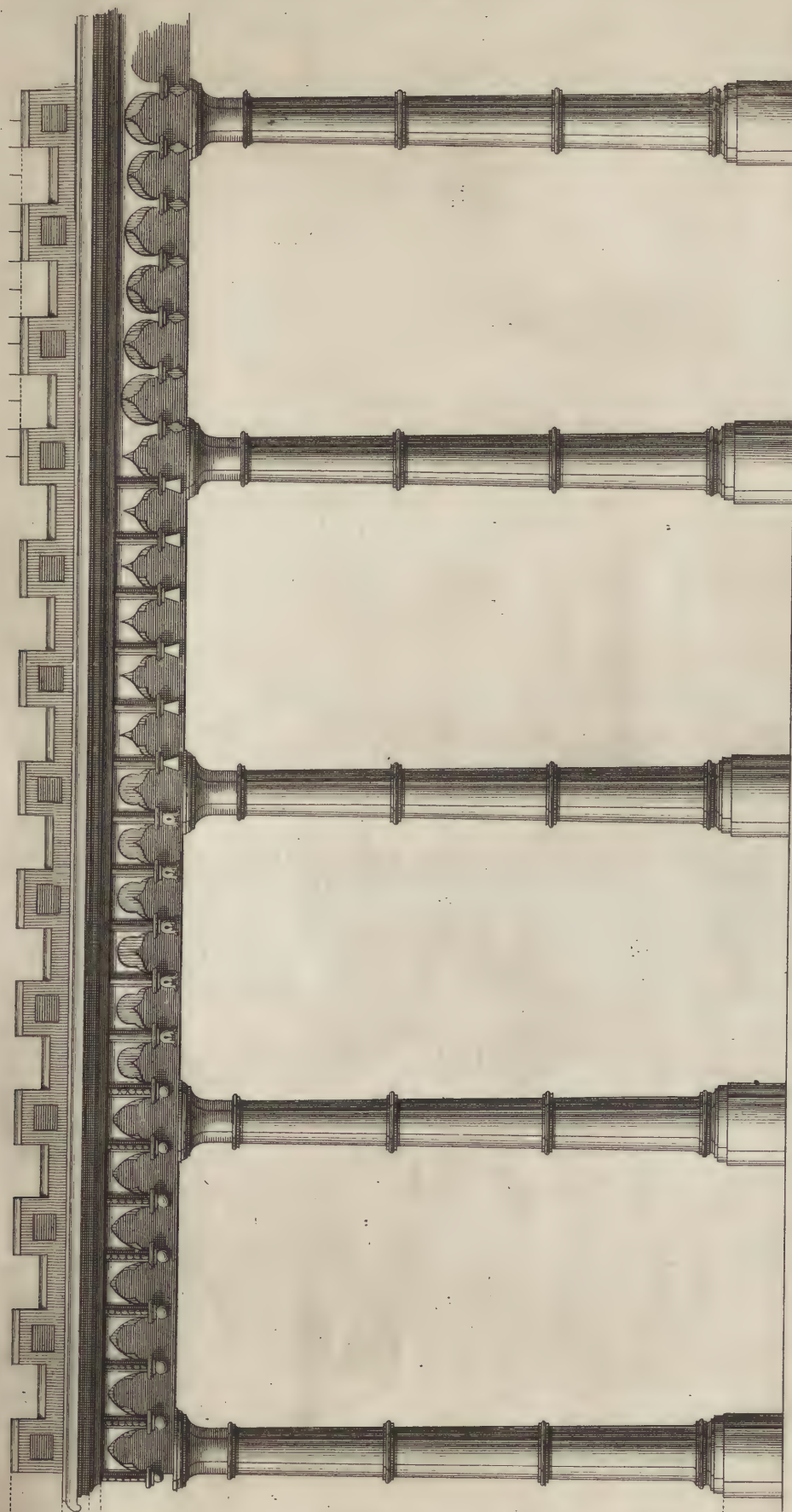








A Gothic Colnade



Diam.

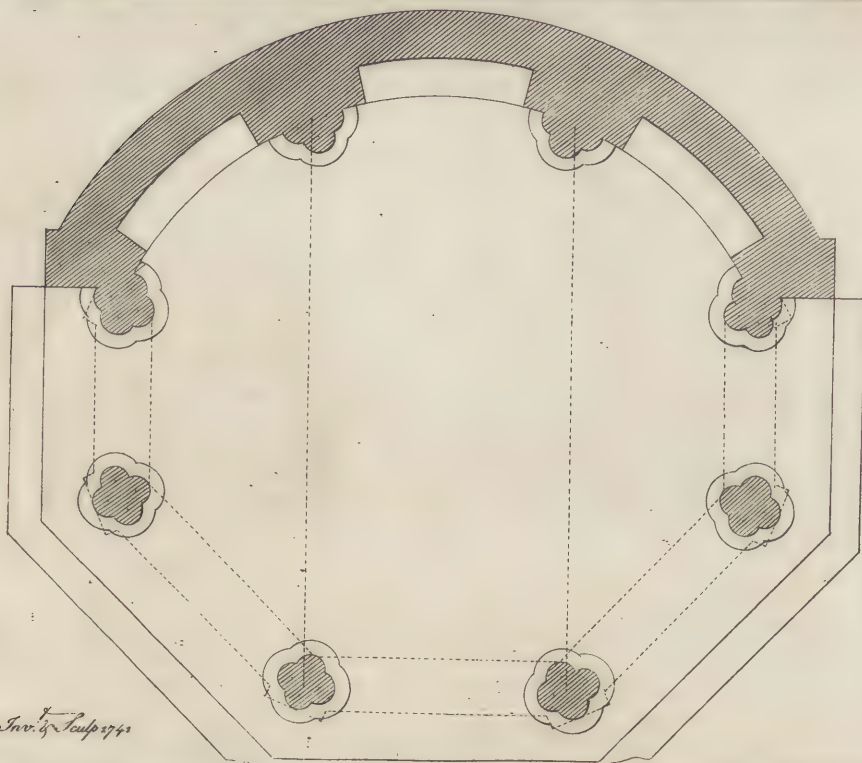
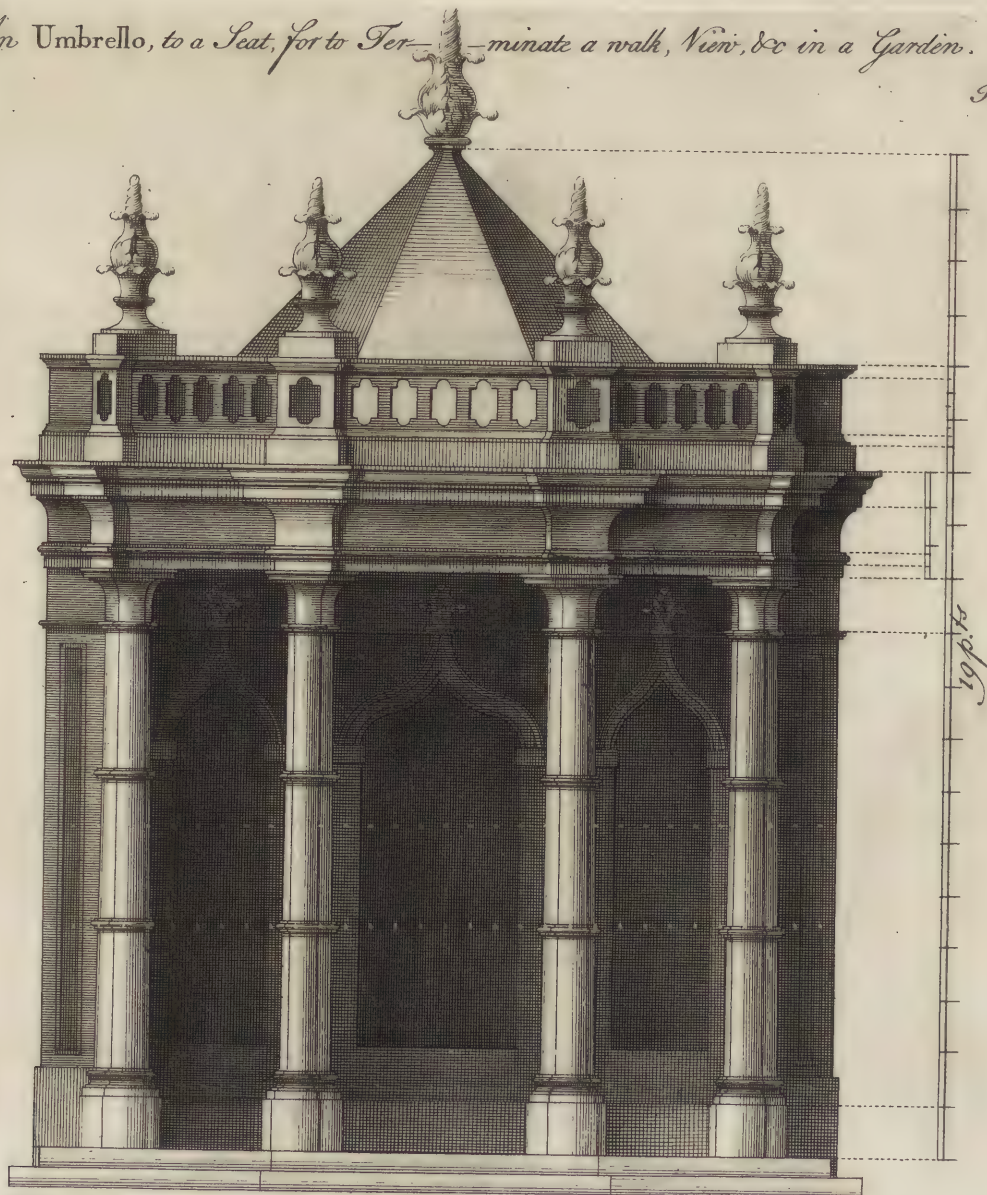


14p^{ts}



An Umbrello, to a Seat, for to Terminate a walk, View, &c in a Garden.

Plate XXXI.



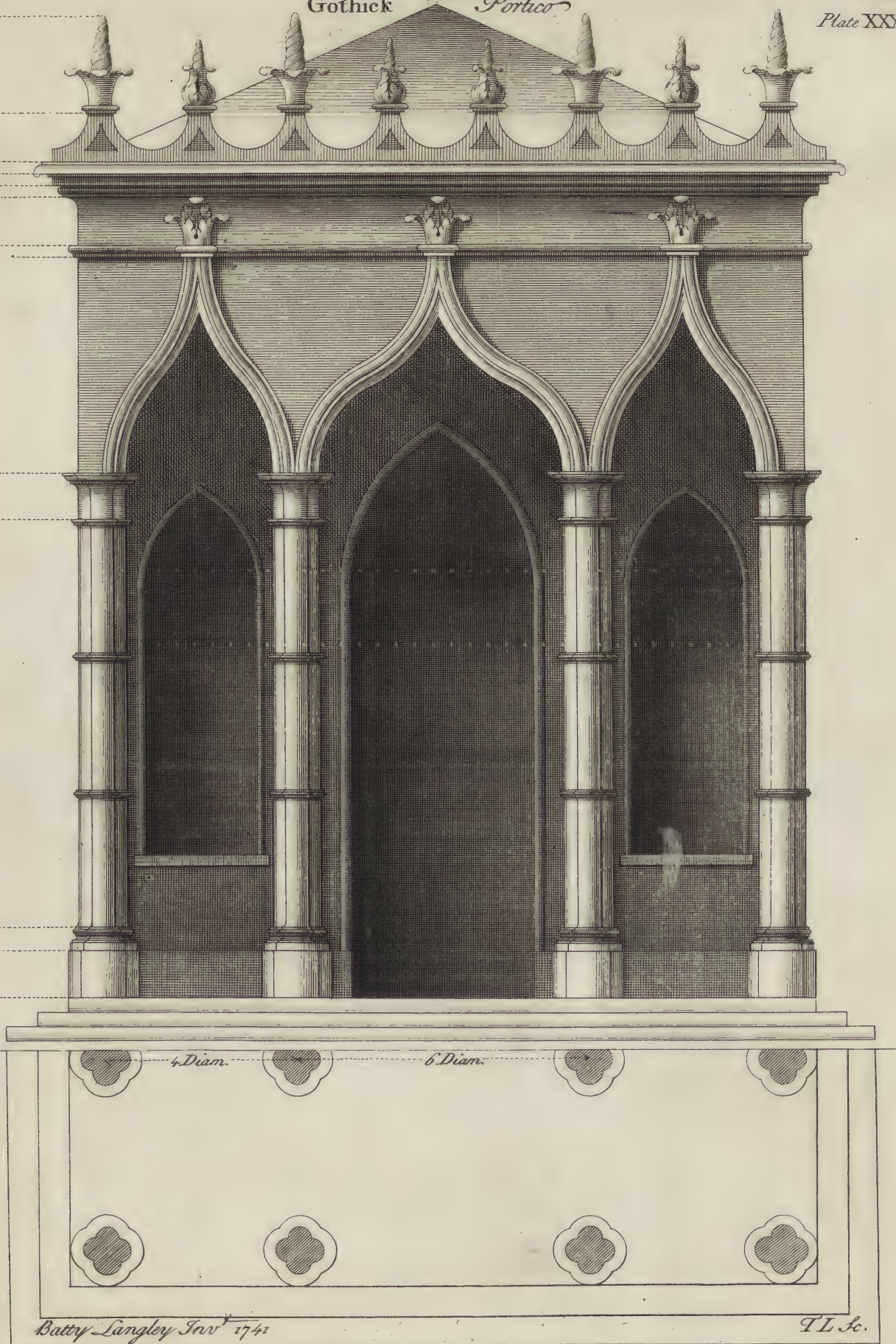


Gothick

Portico

Plate XXXII

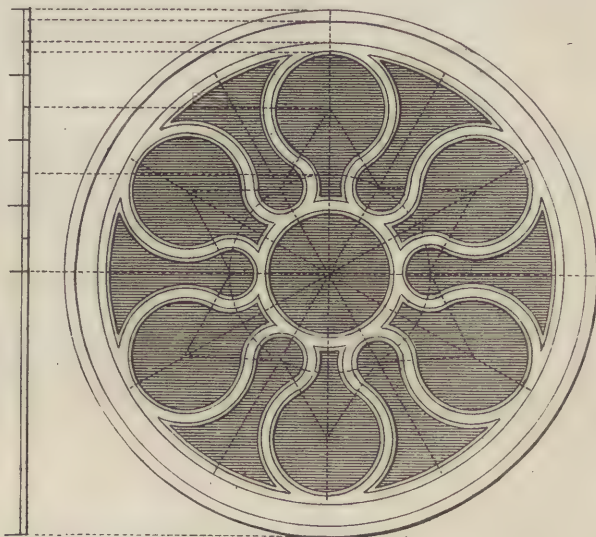
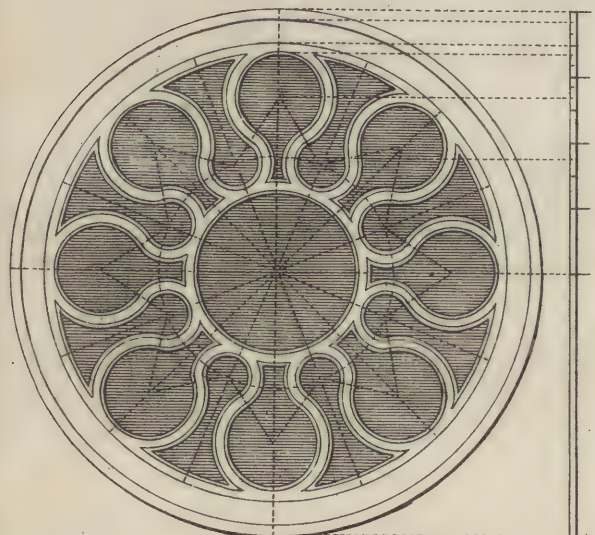
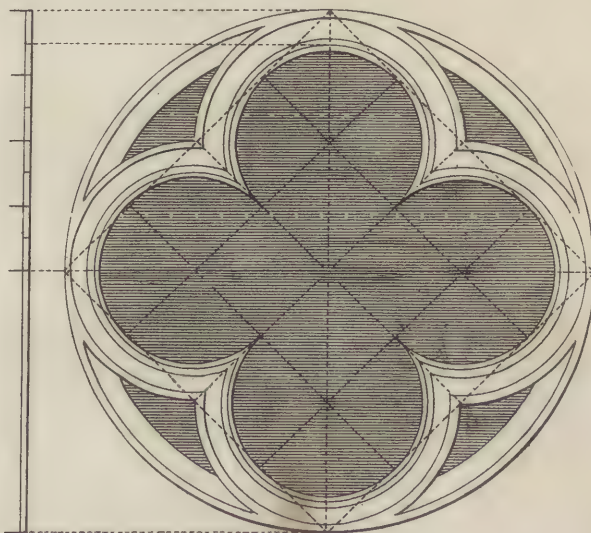
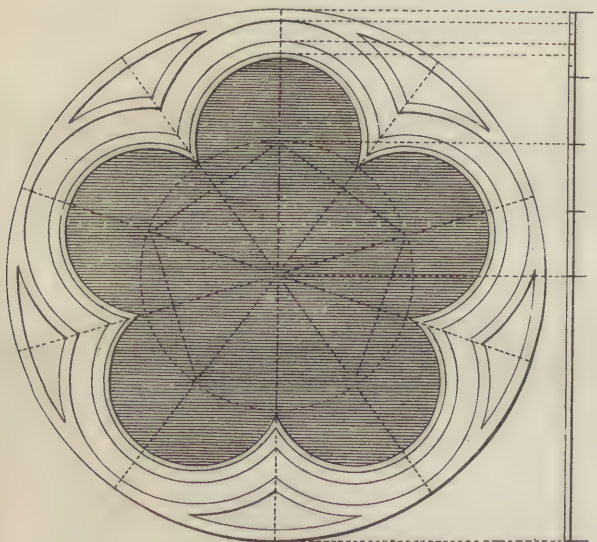
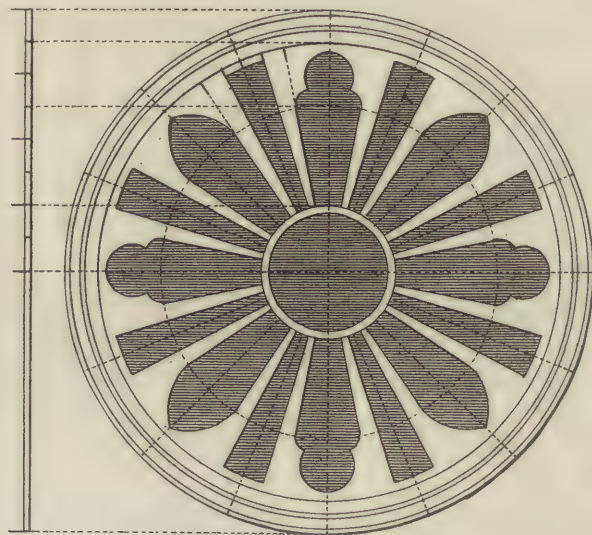
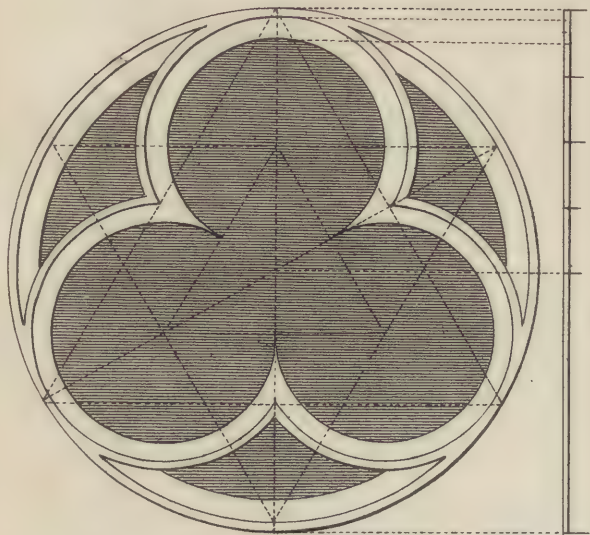
20 Diam. $8\frac{1}{4}$

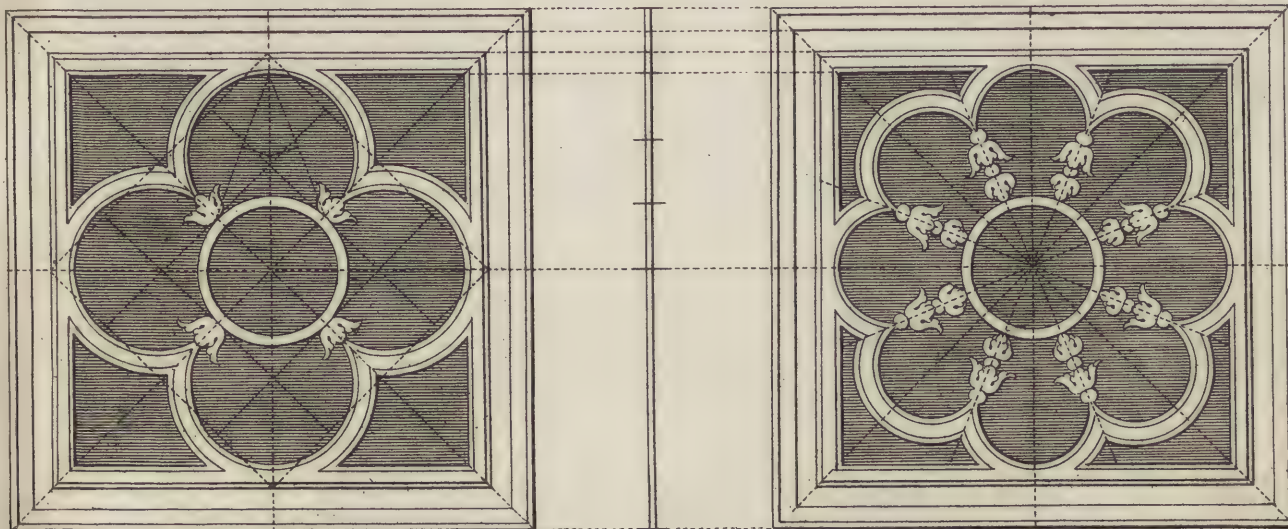
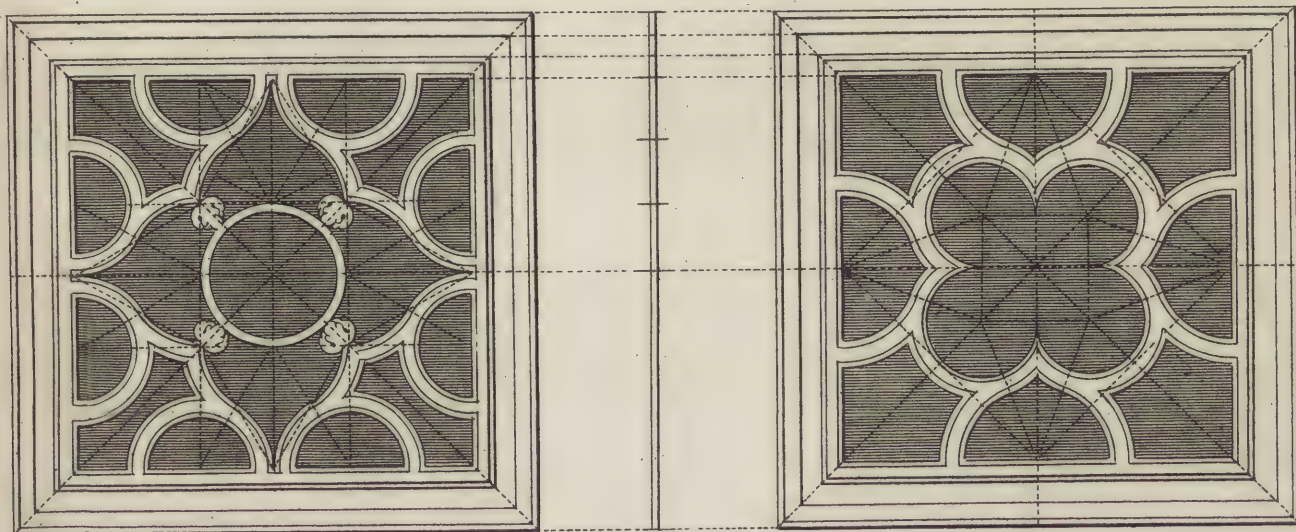
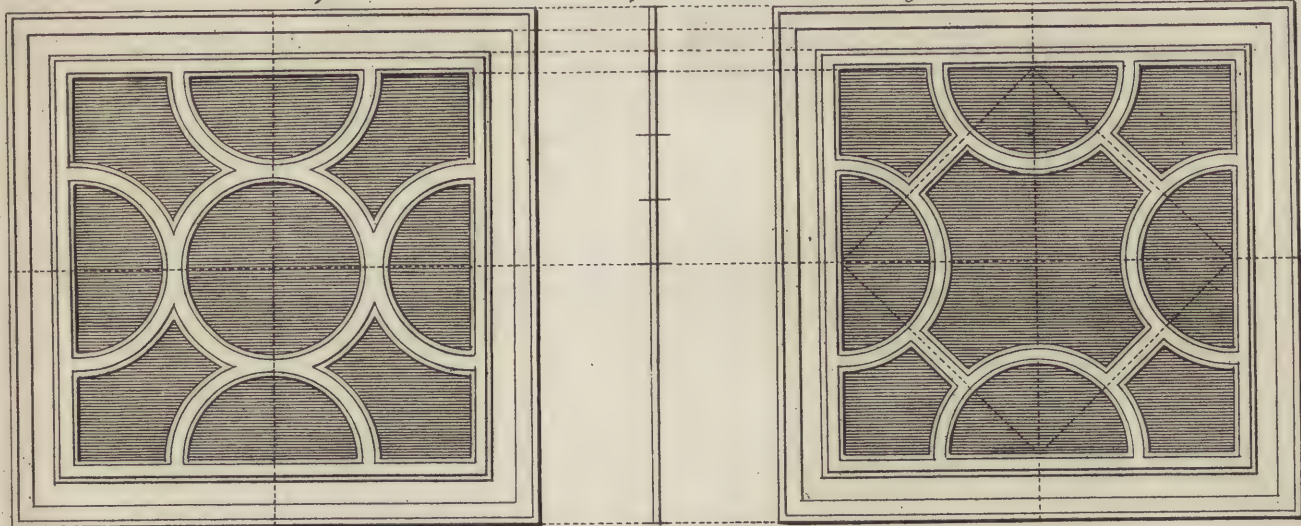


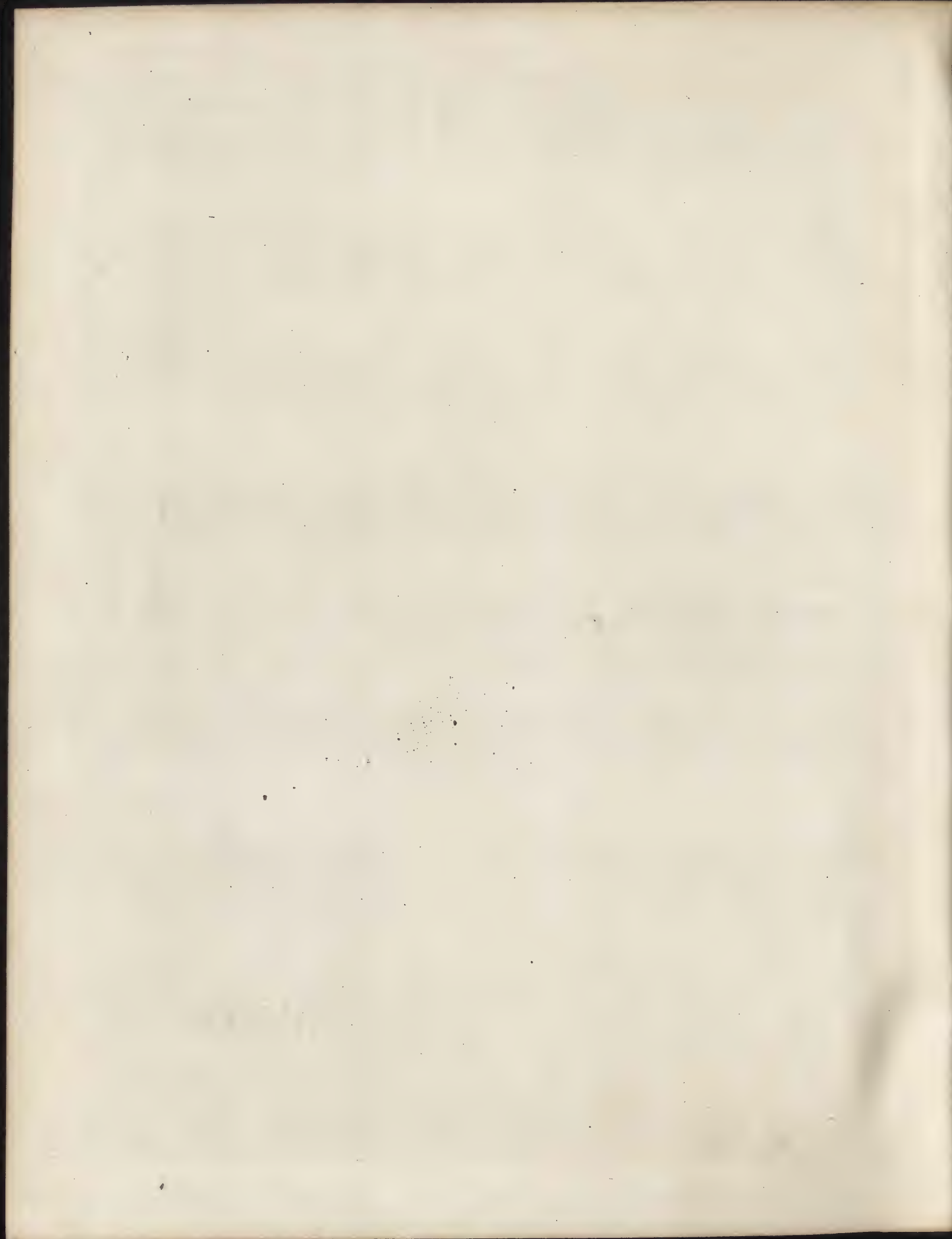
Battery Langley Inv 1741

T.L. Sc.





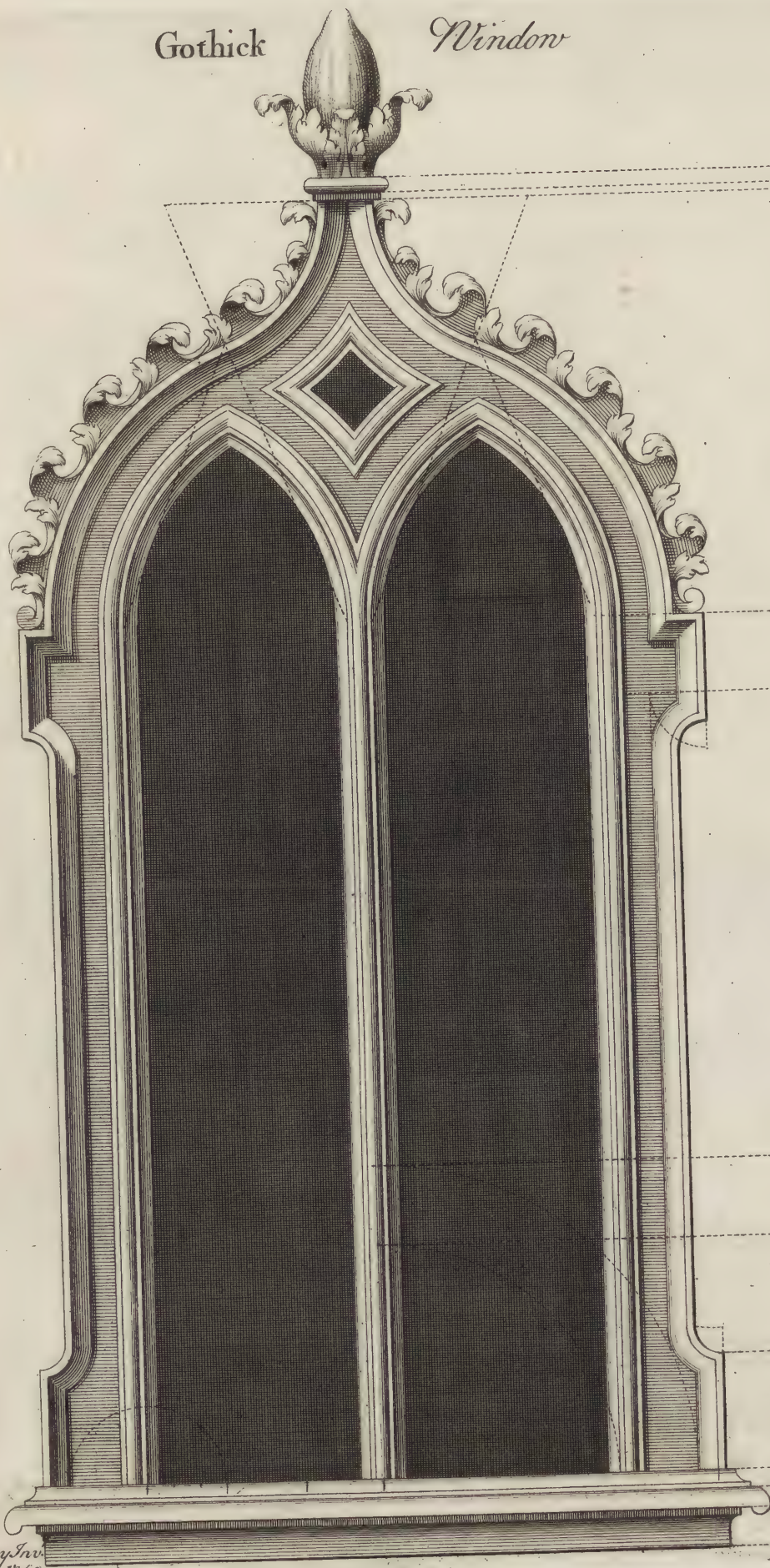




Gothick

Window

Plate XXXV



19 p. 1st

TL. Sc.

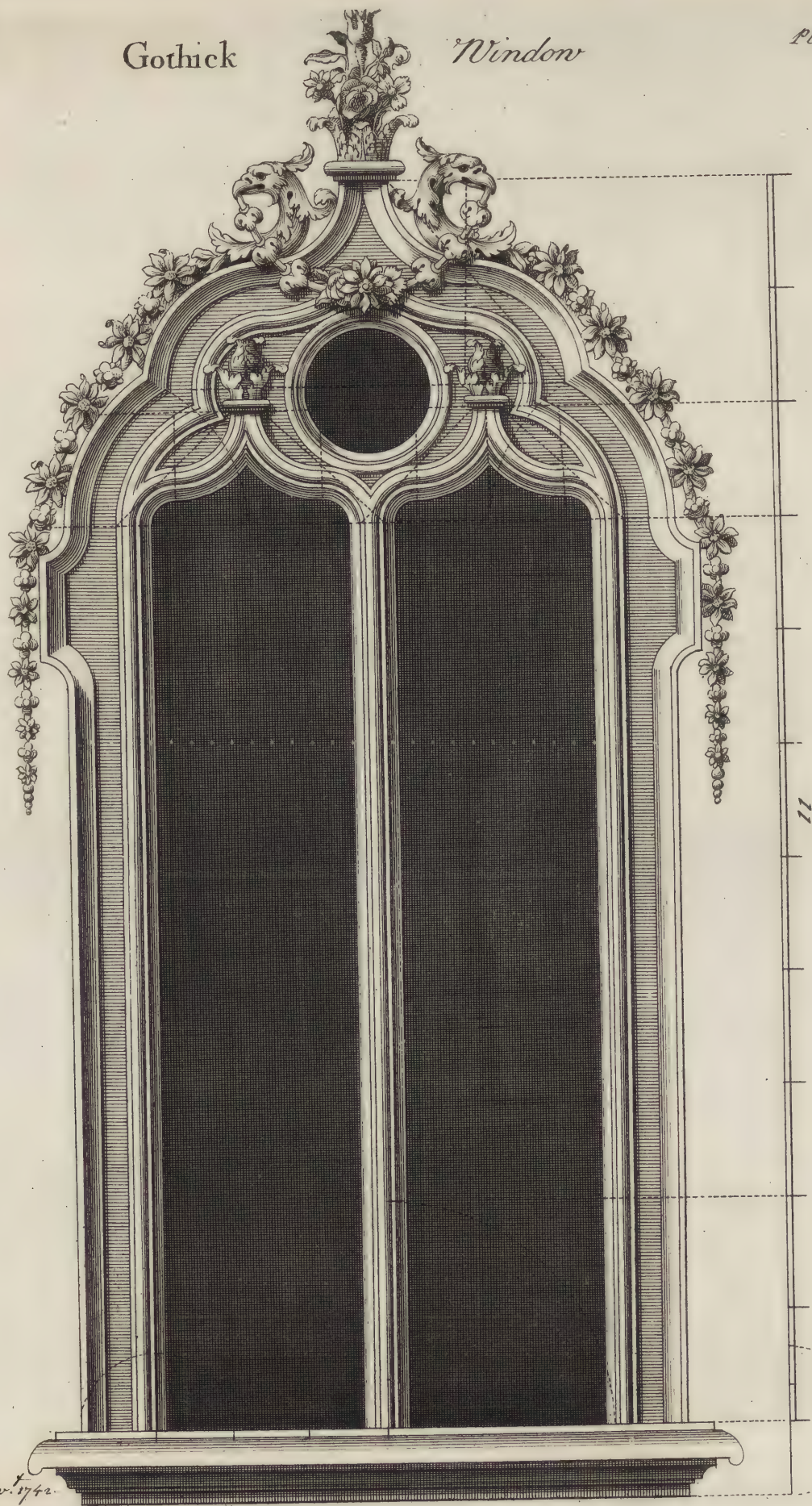
Batty Langley Inv.
1742



Gothick

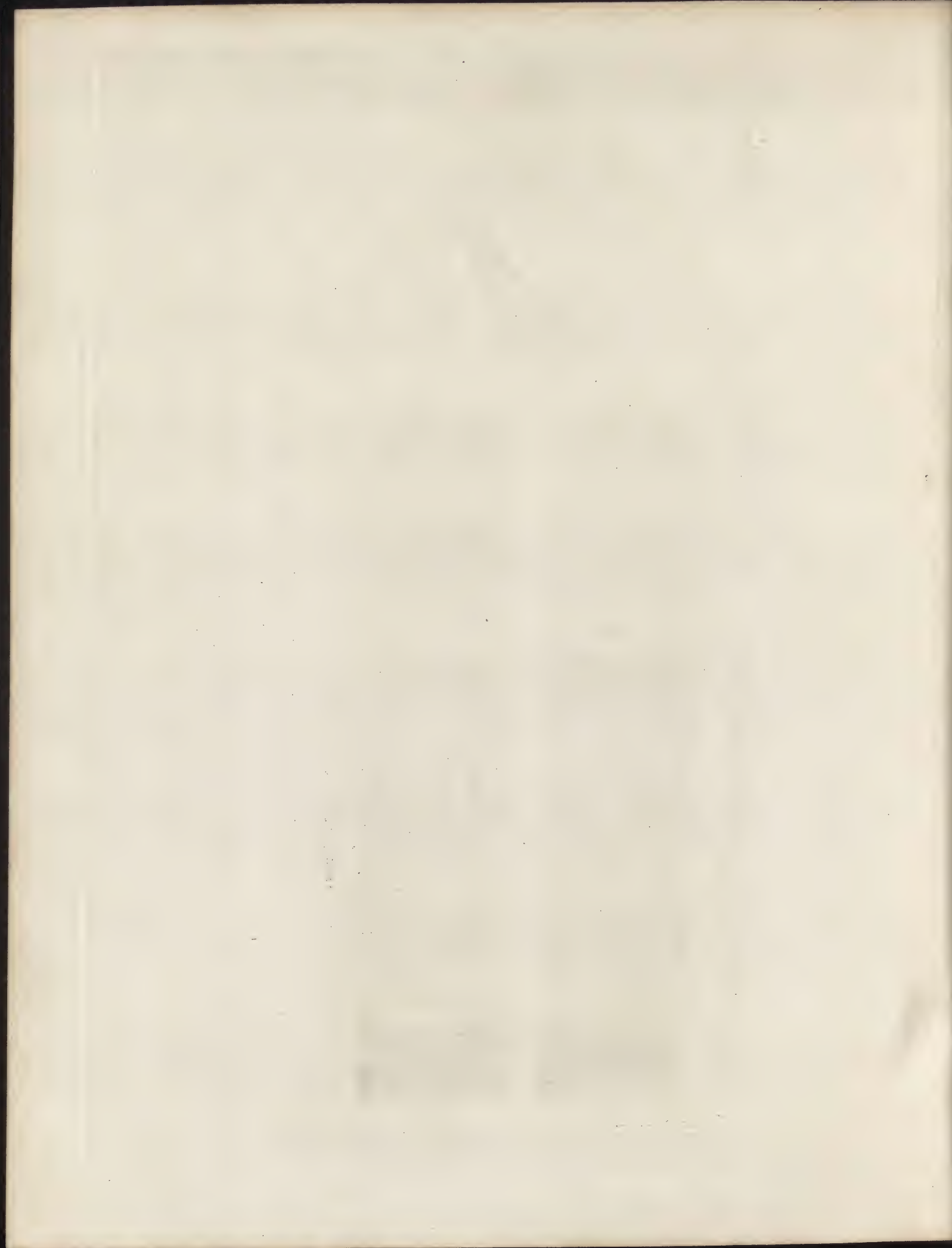
Window

Plate XXXVI



Batty Langley Inv. 1742.

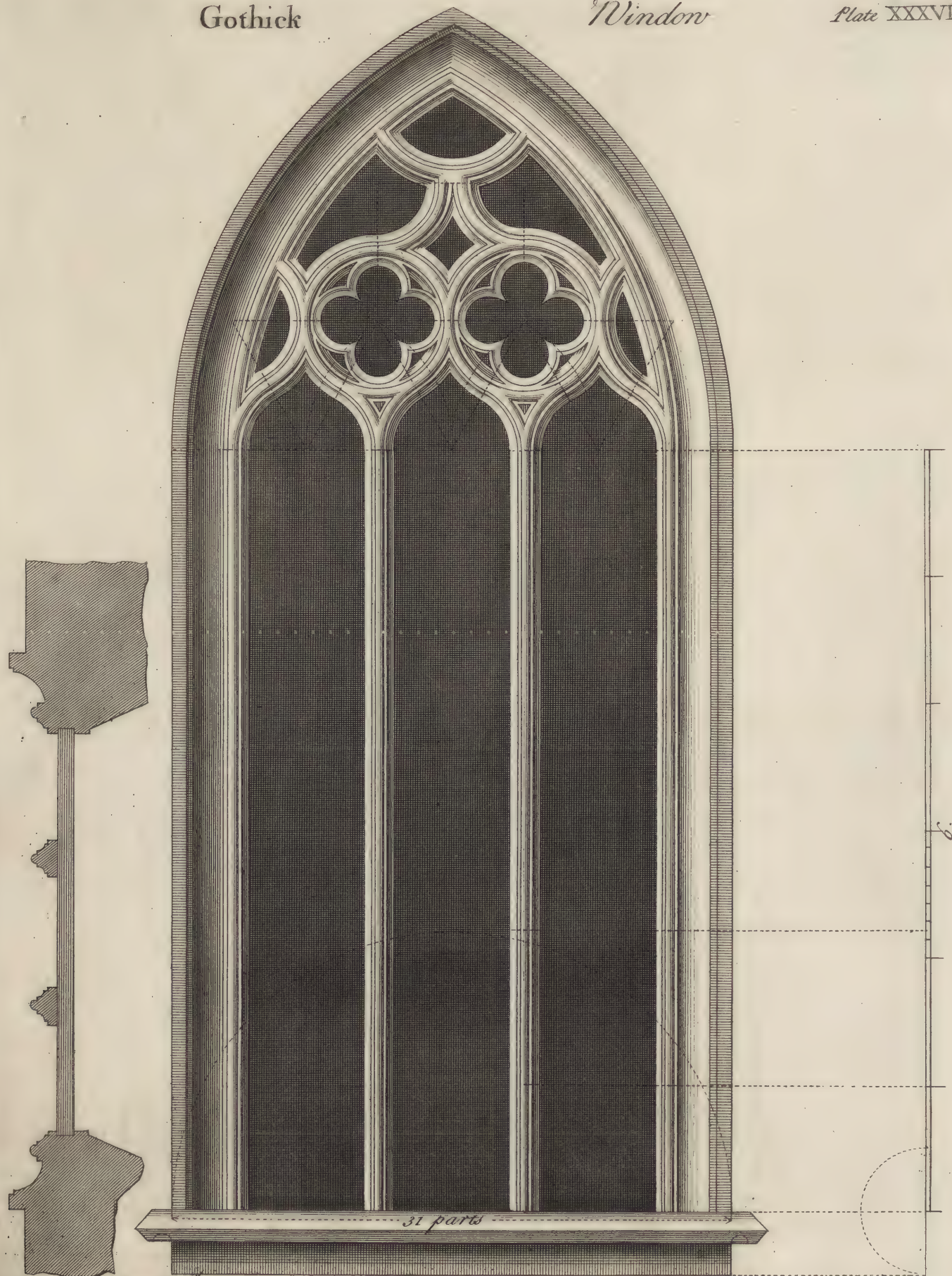
JL Sc.



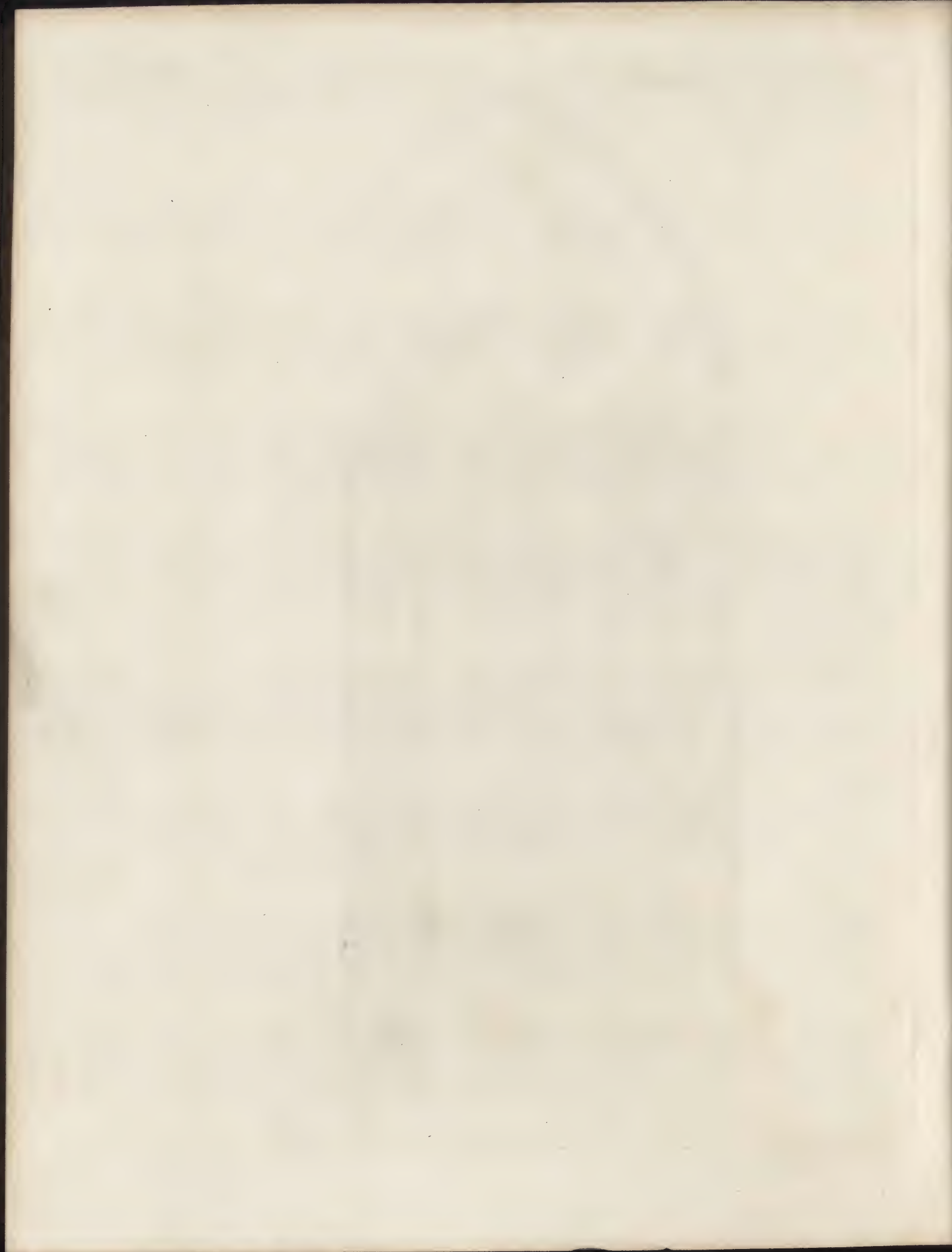
Gothick

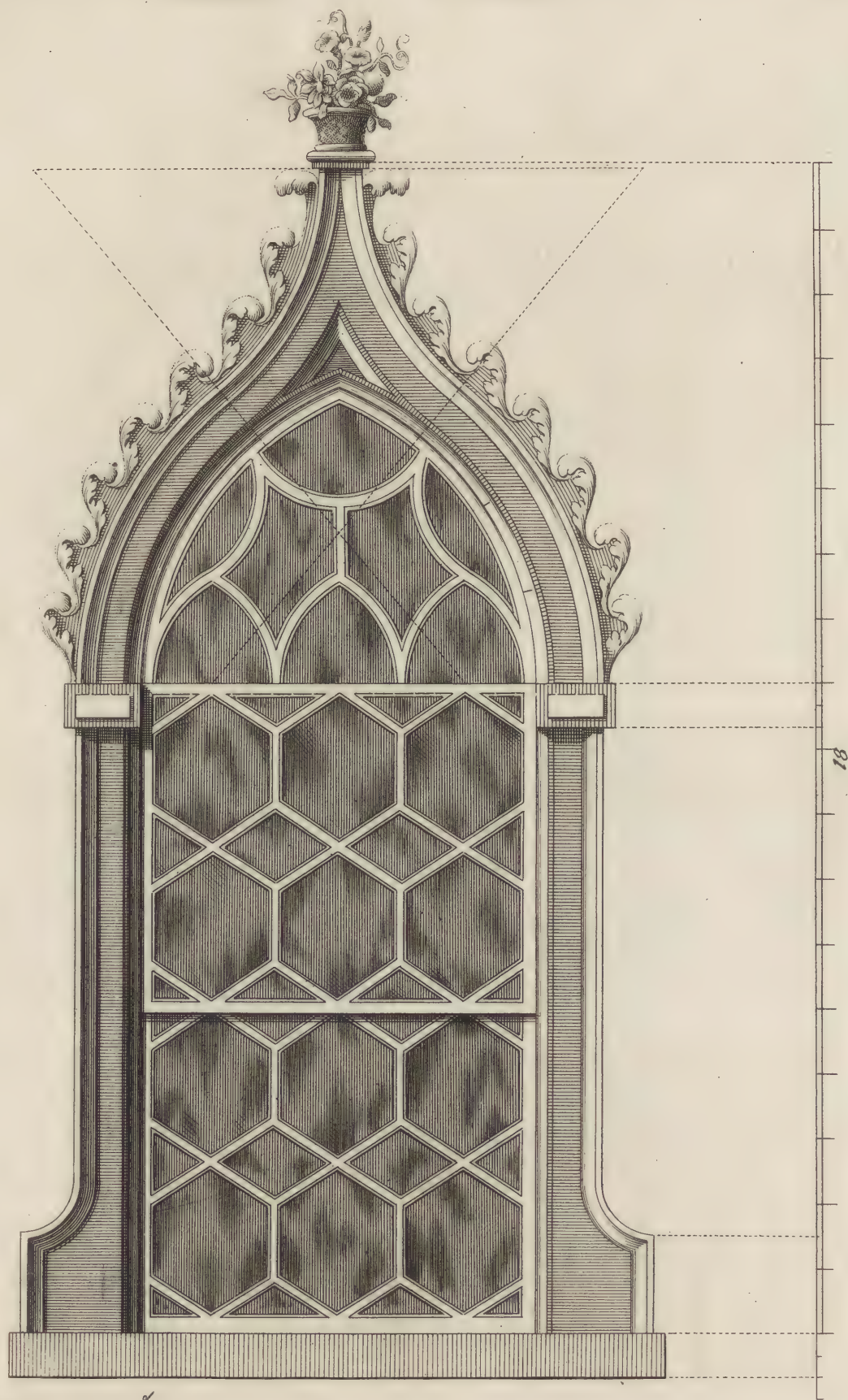
Window

Plate XXXVII



Batty Langley Inv 1742



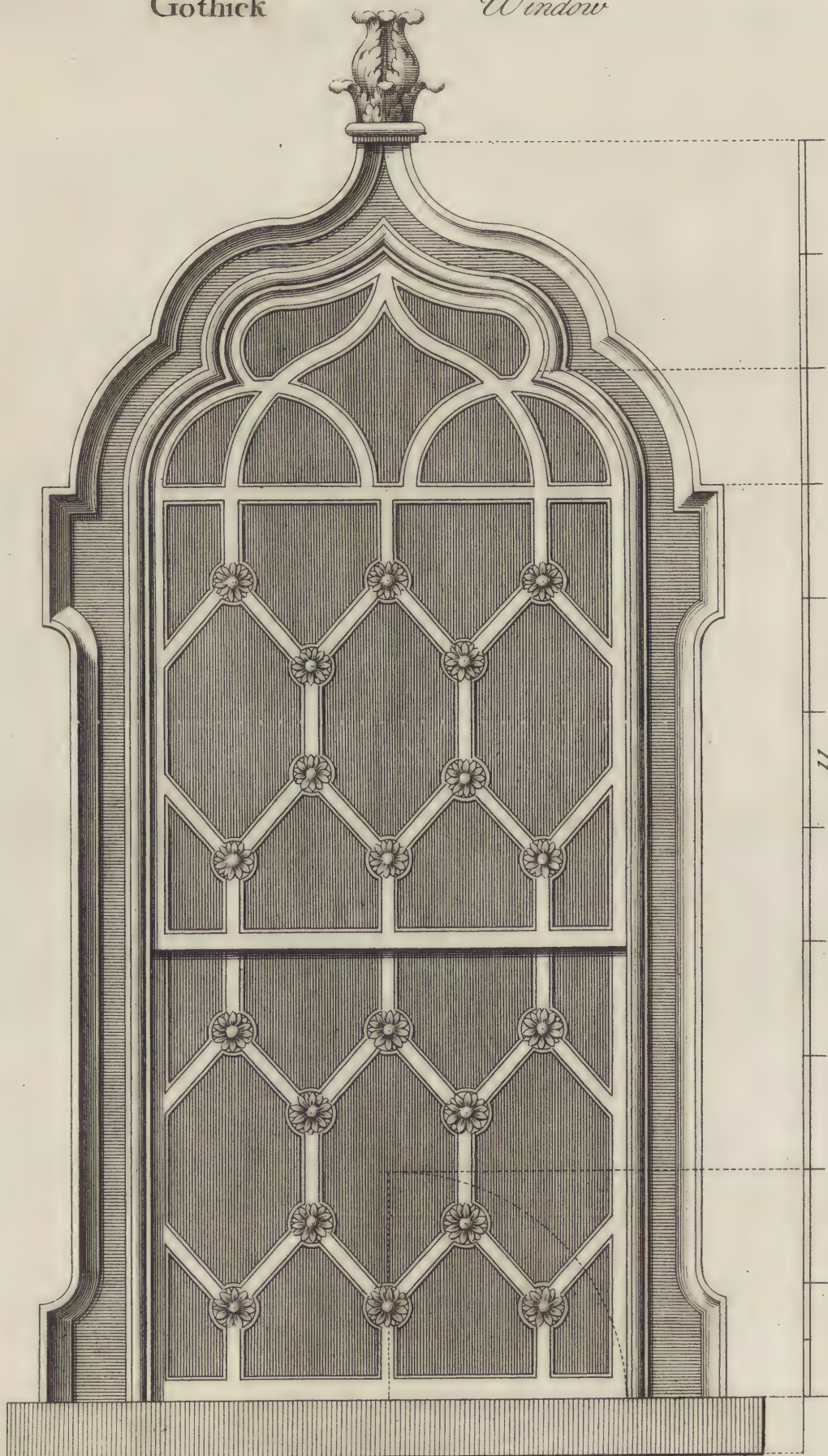




Gothick

Window

Plate XXXIX



Batty Langley Inv. 1742



Gothick Window for a Pavillion &c.

Plate XL



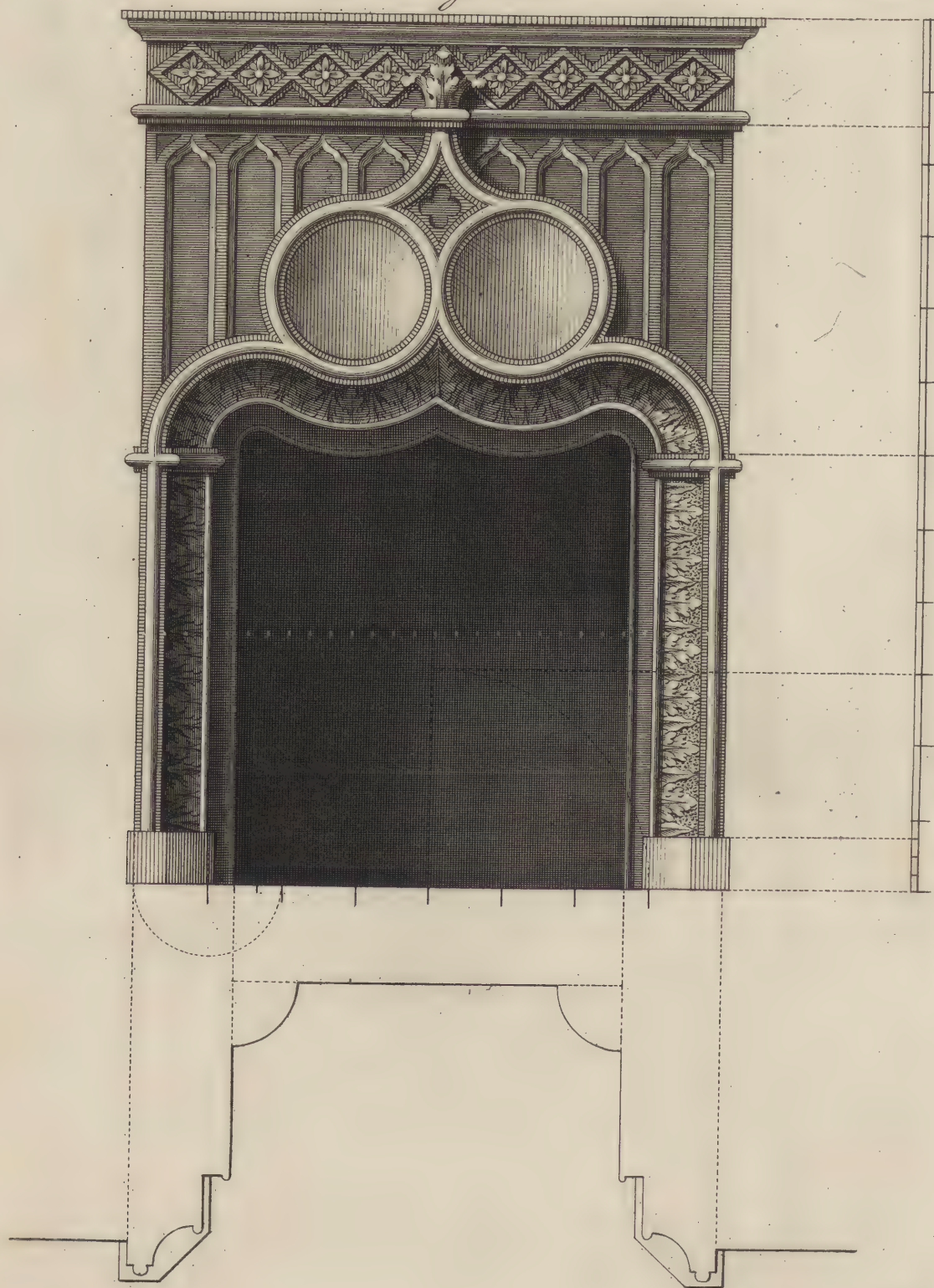
28

Betty Langley Inv. 1742



Chimney Piece

Plate XLI



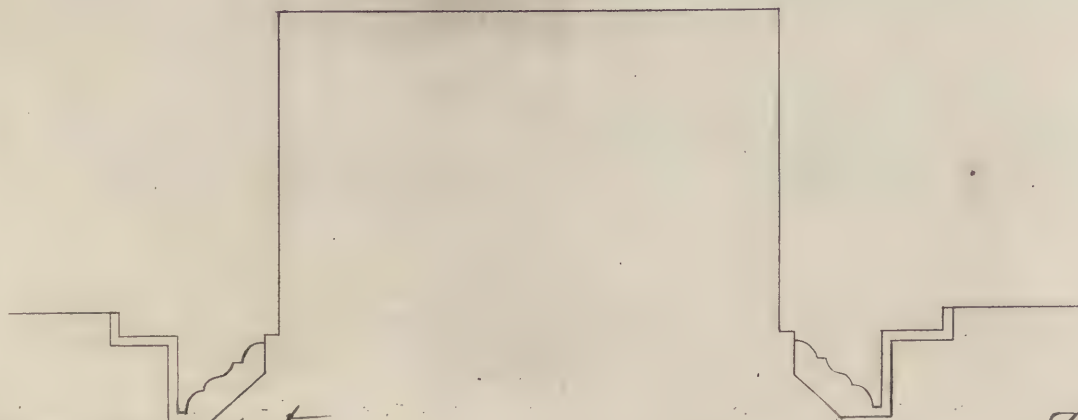
Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T Langley Sc



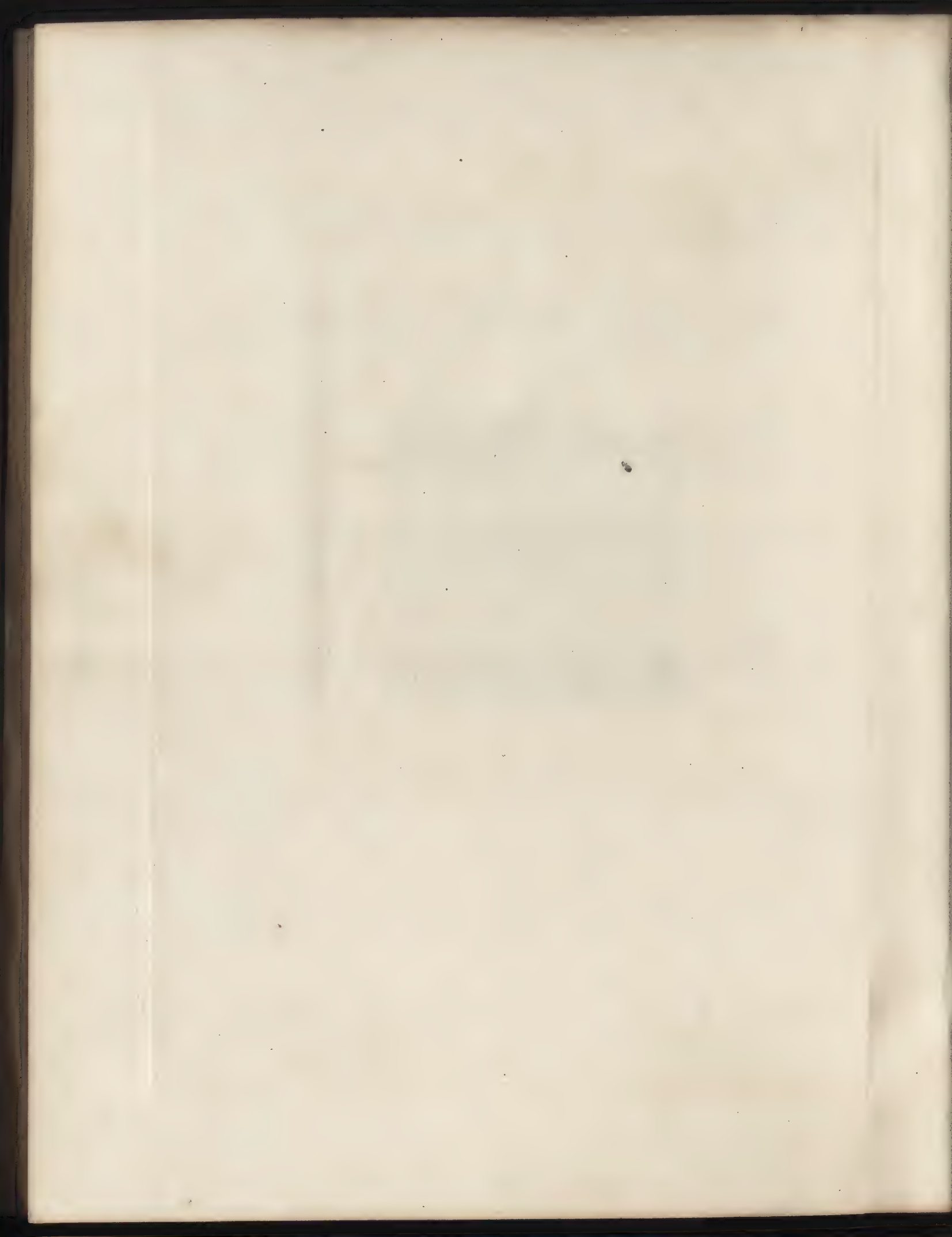
Chimney Piece

Plate XLII



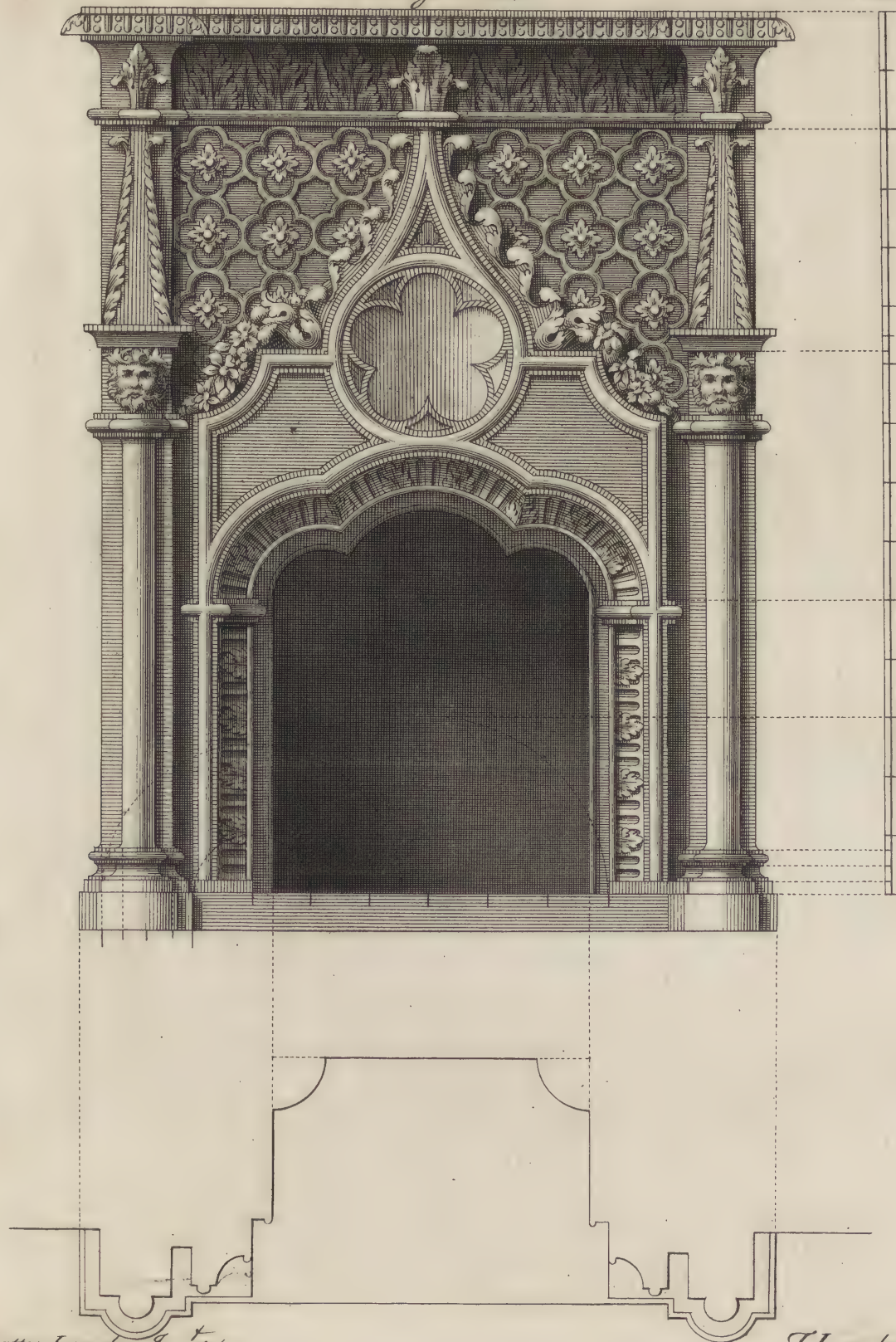
Batty Langley Inv 1742

TL Sc



Chimney Piece

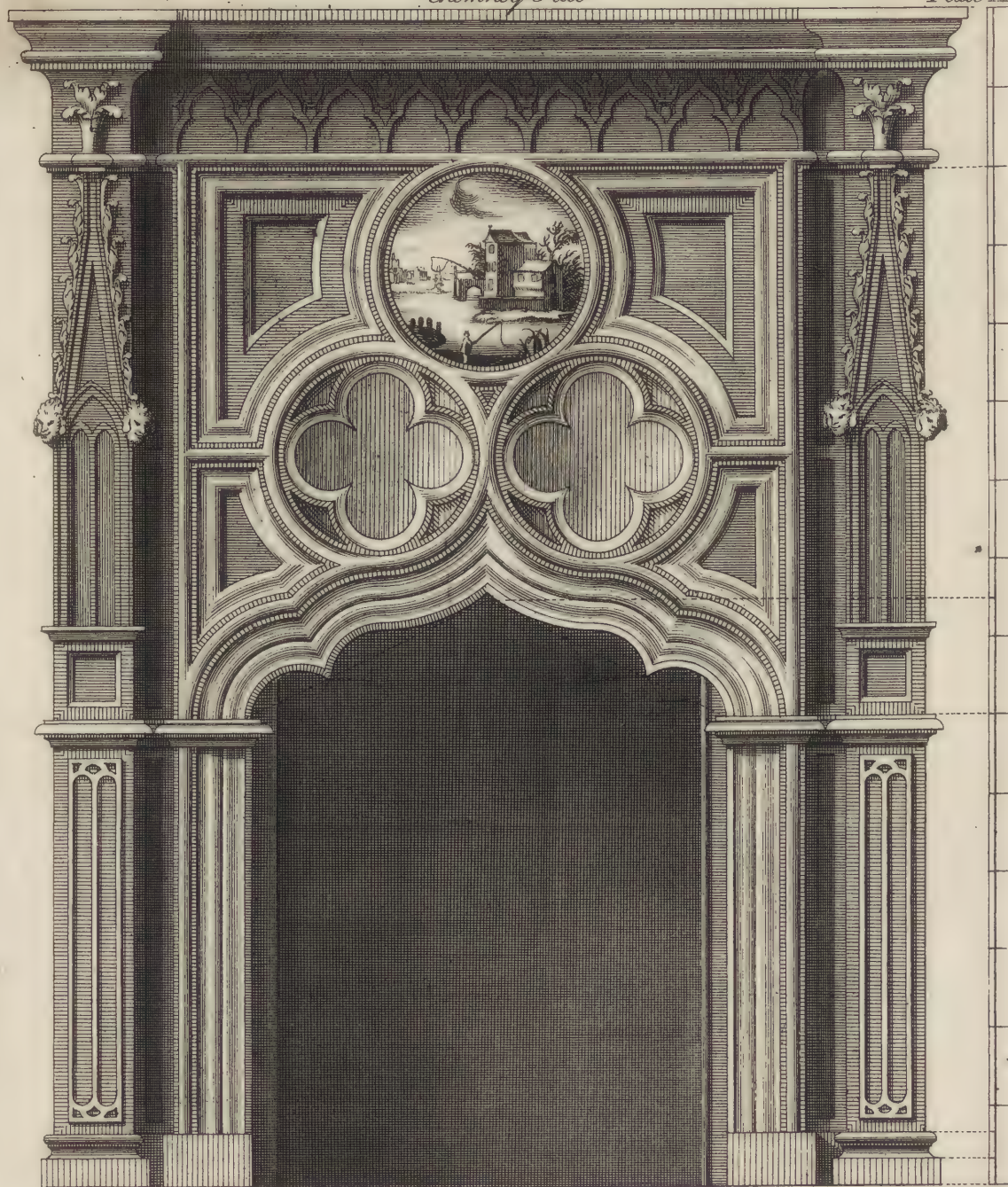
Plate XLIII



Batty Langley Inv. 1742

T. Langley Sc.

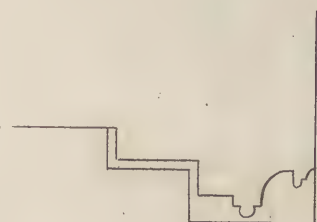






Chimney Piece

Plate XLV



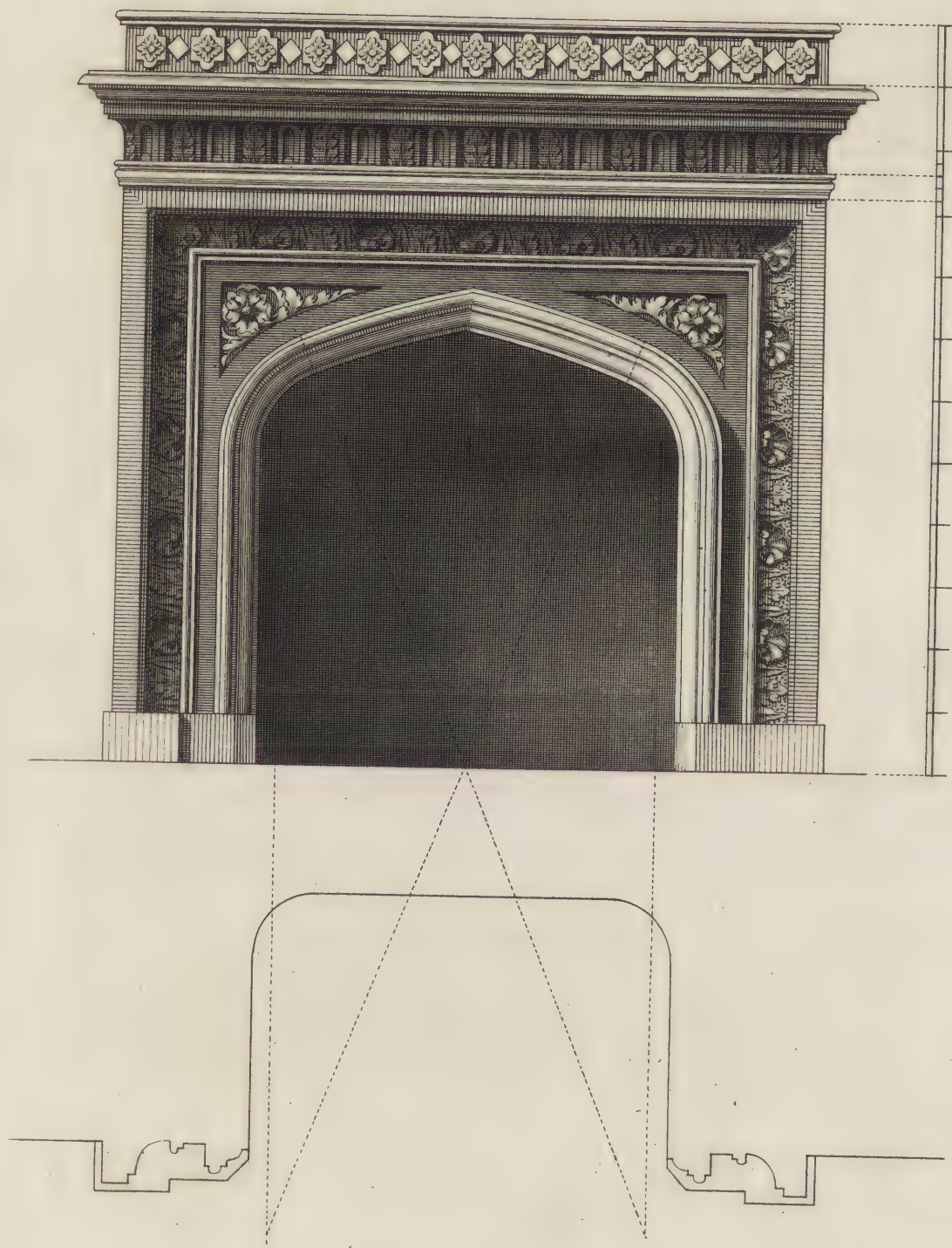
Batby Langley Inv. 1742

T.L. Sculp



Chimney Piece

Plate XLVI

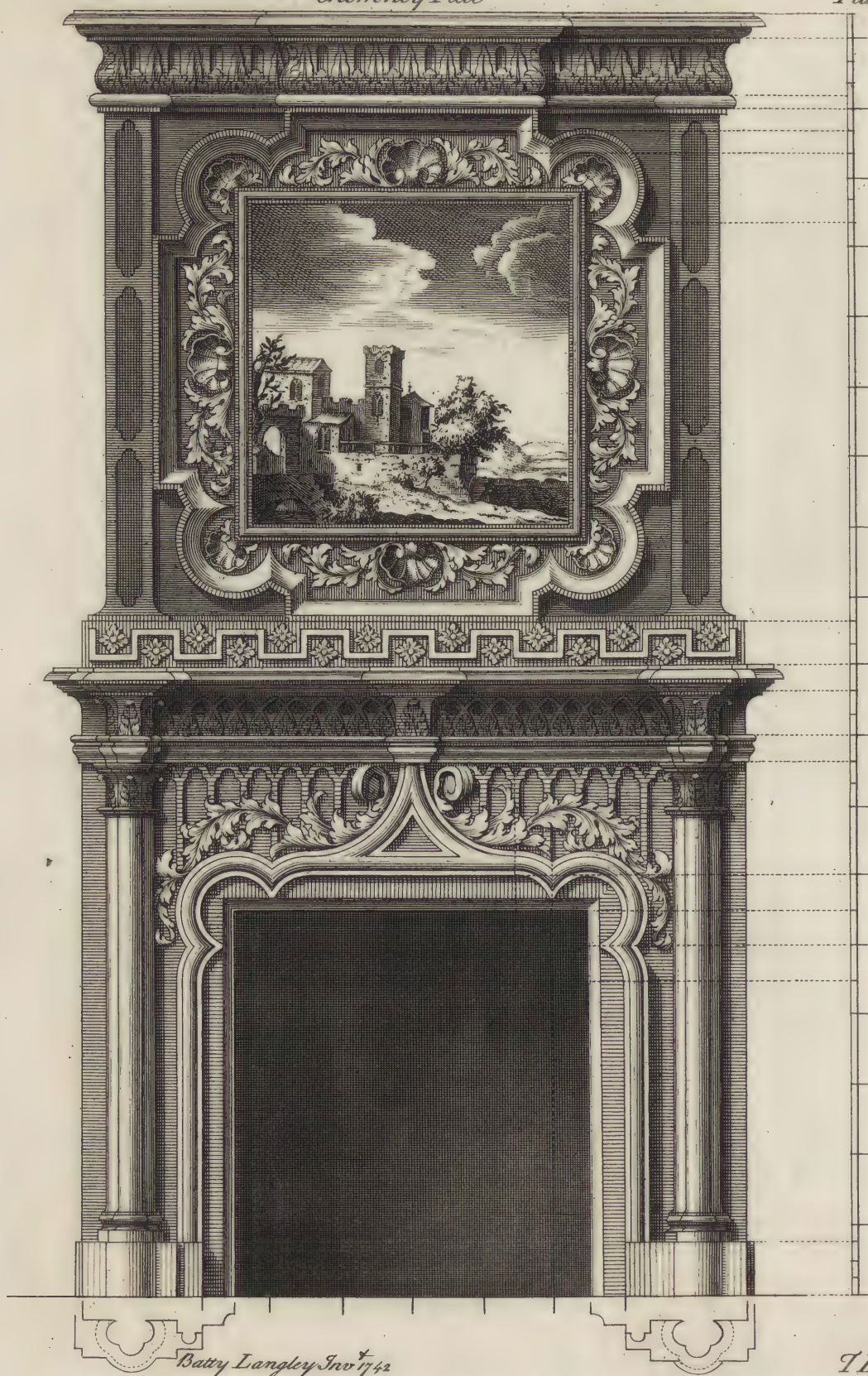


Batty Langley Inv. 1742

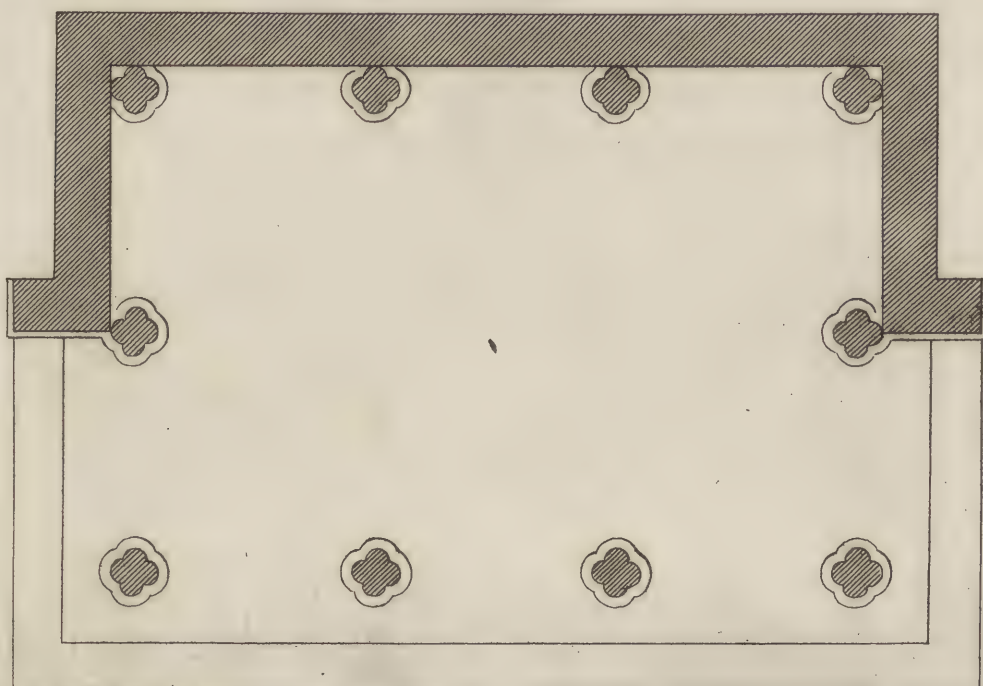
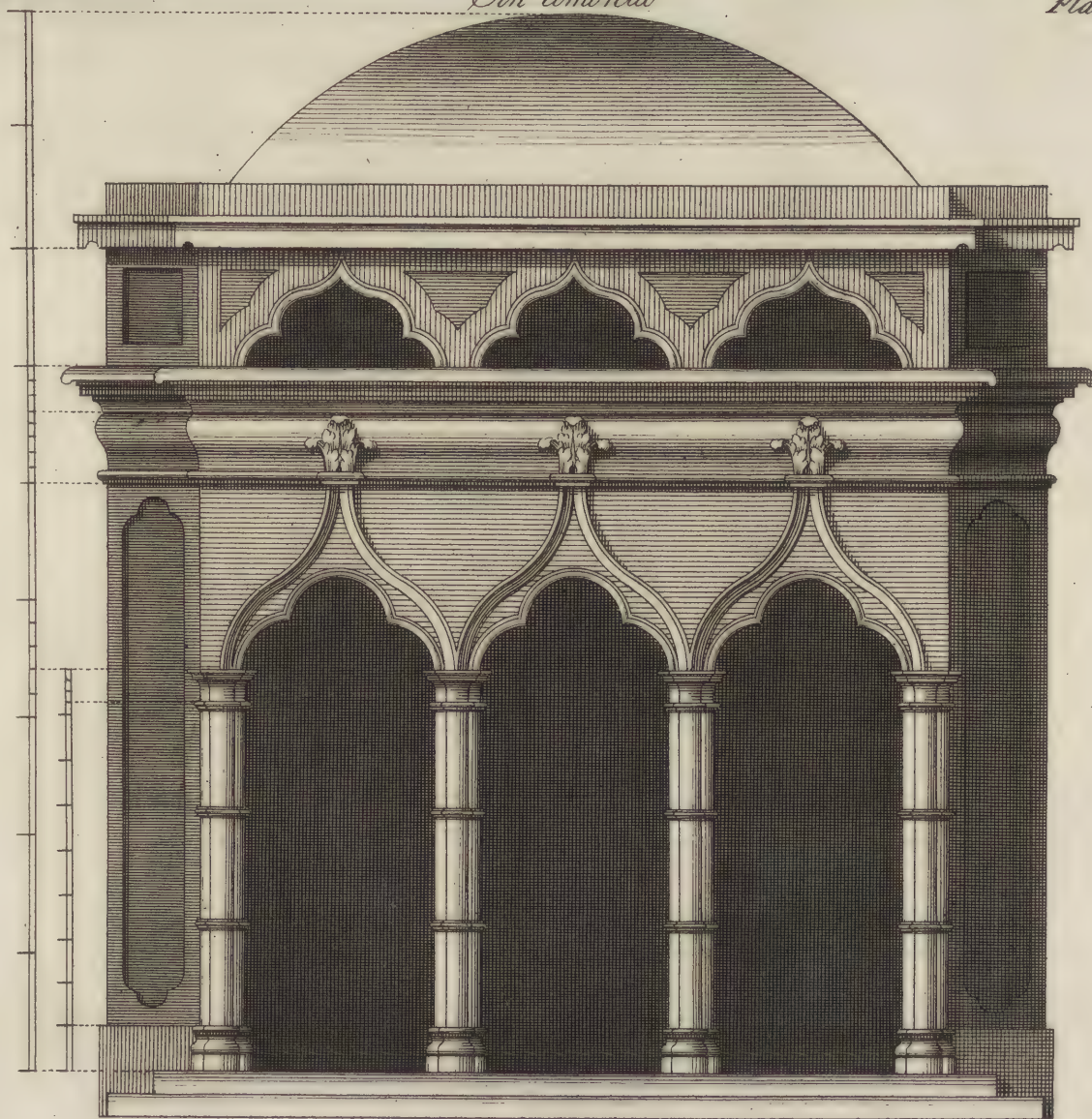
T.L.Sc





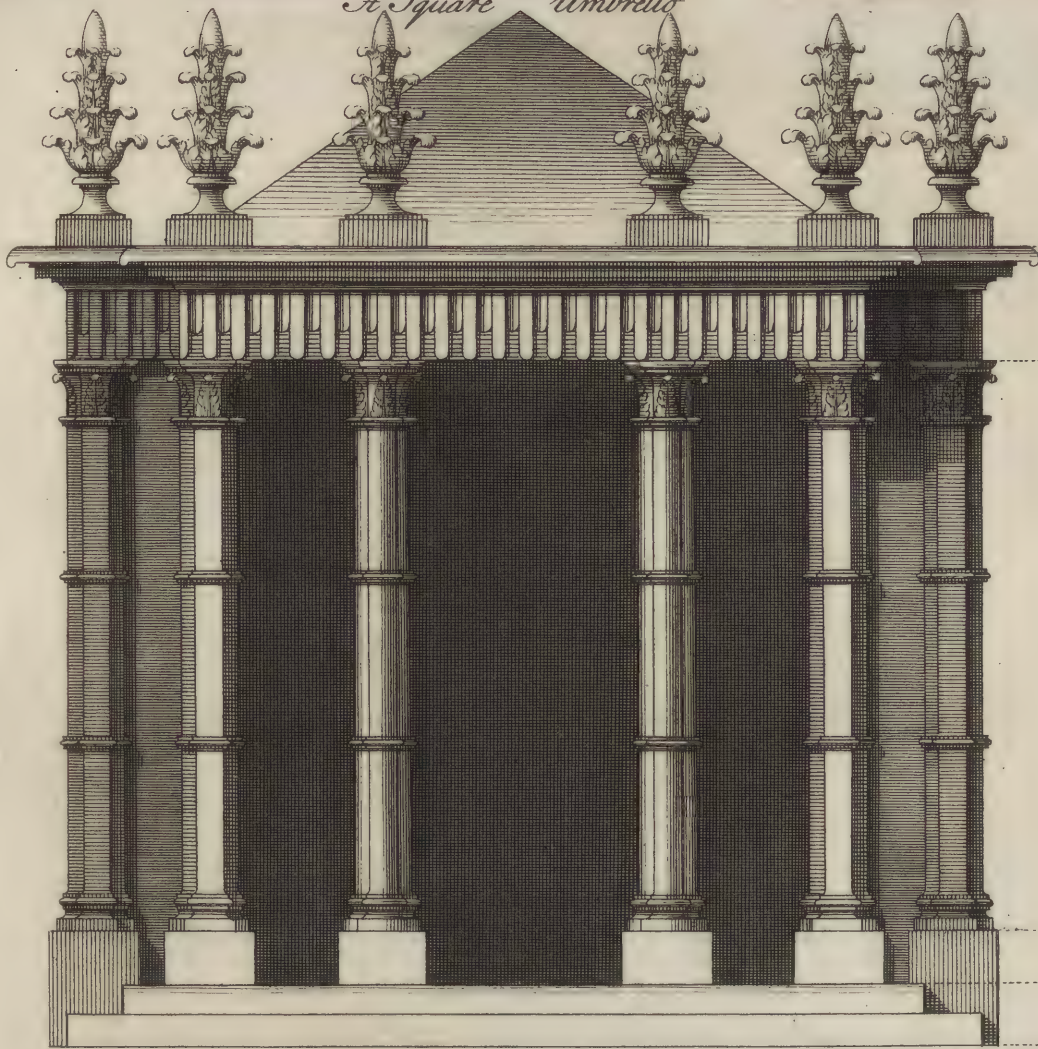




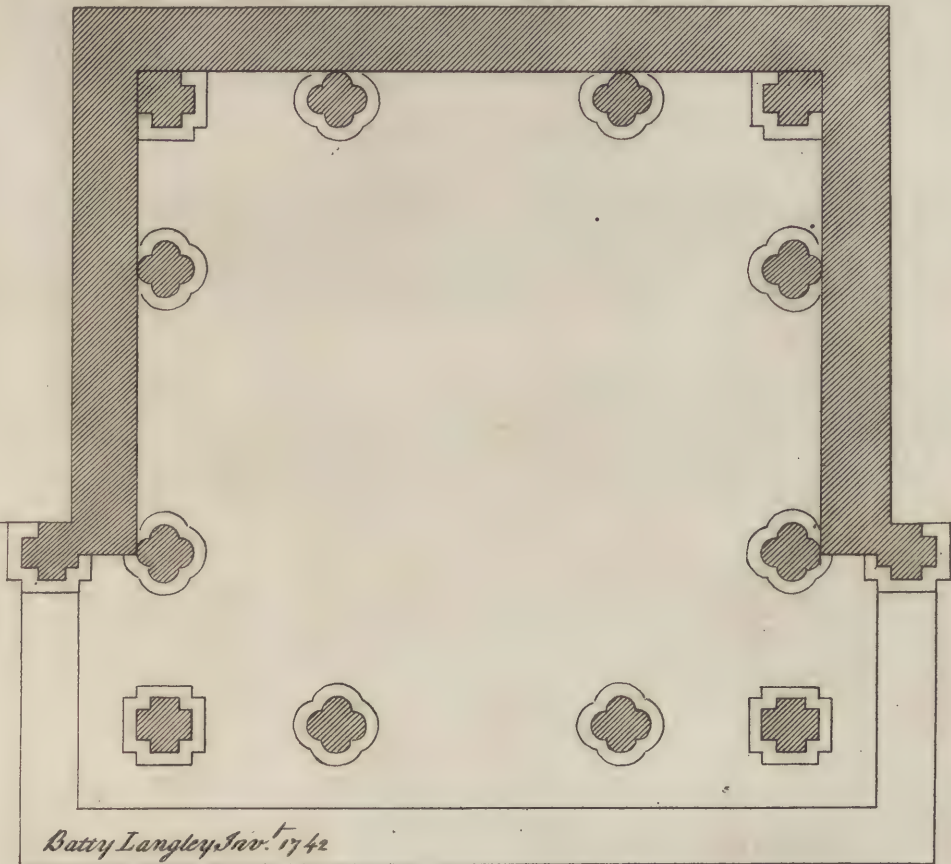


A Square Umbrello

Plate I

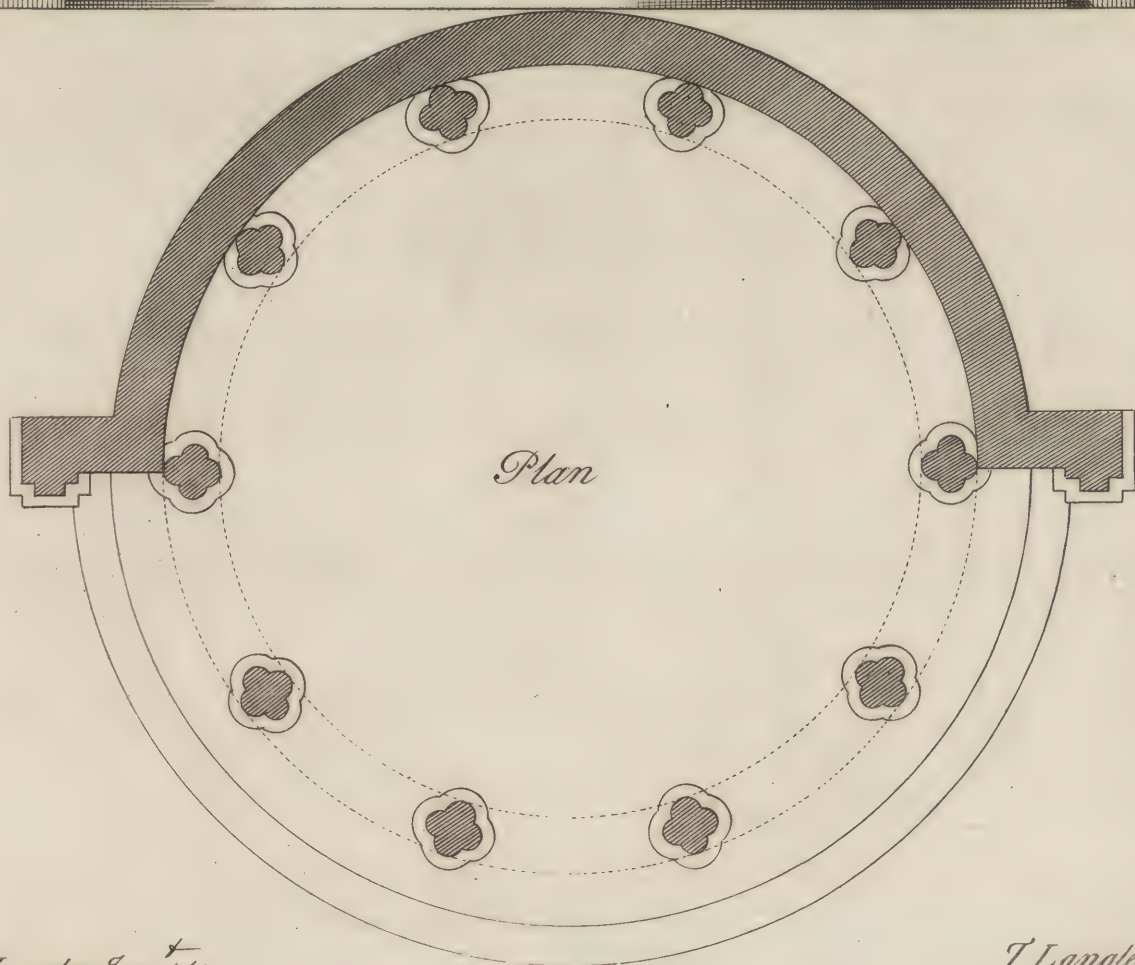
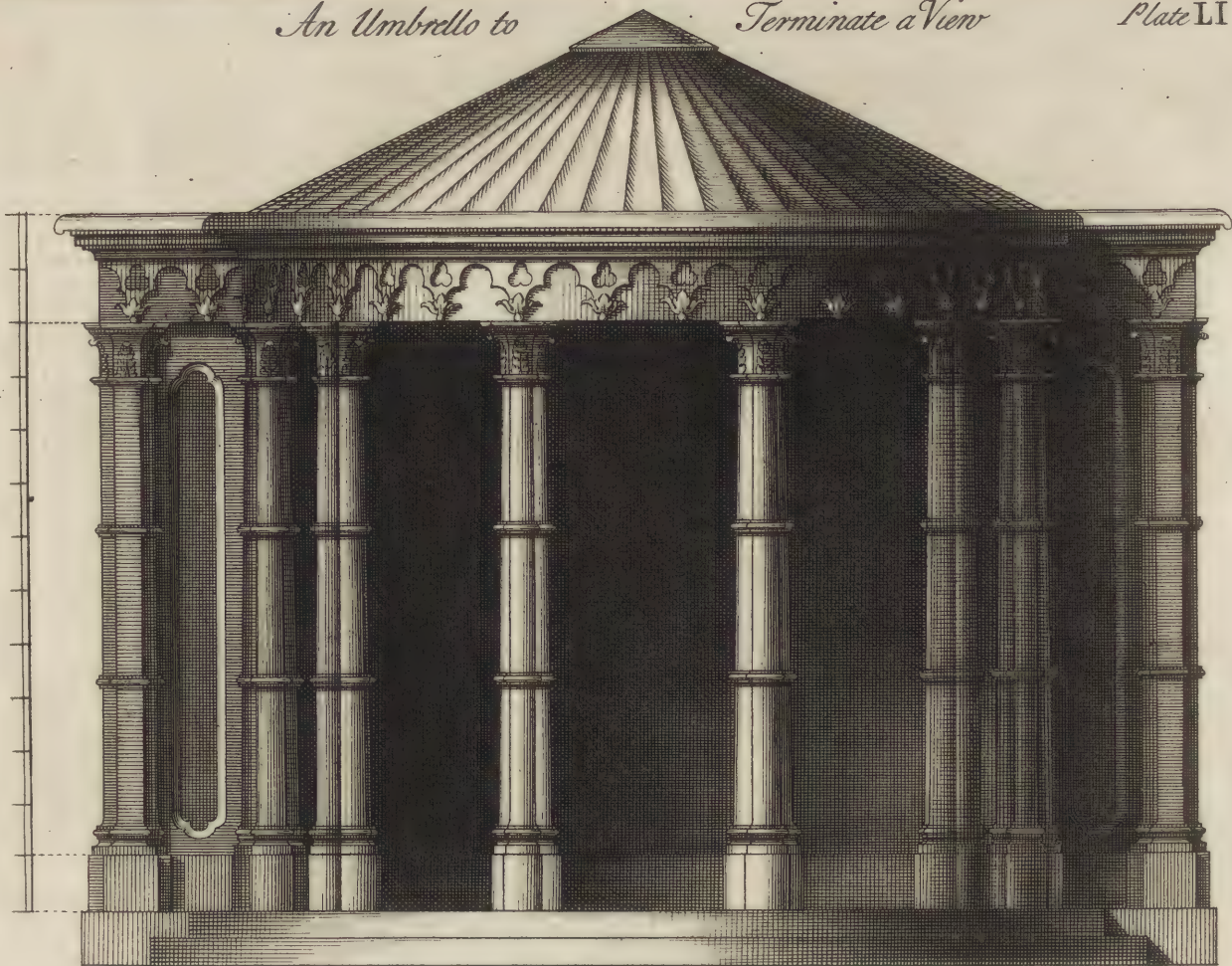


18 parts

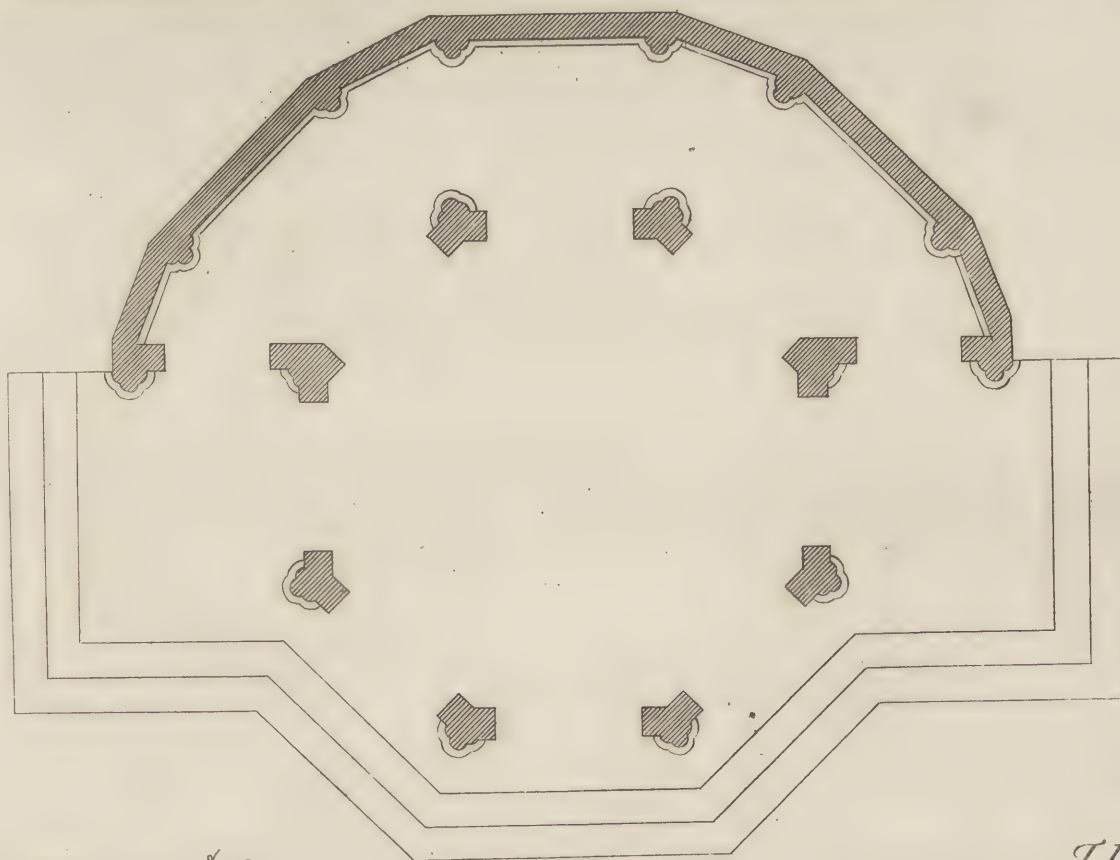
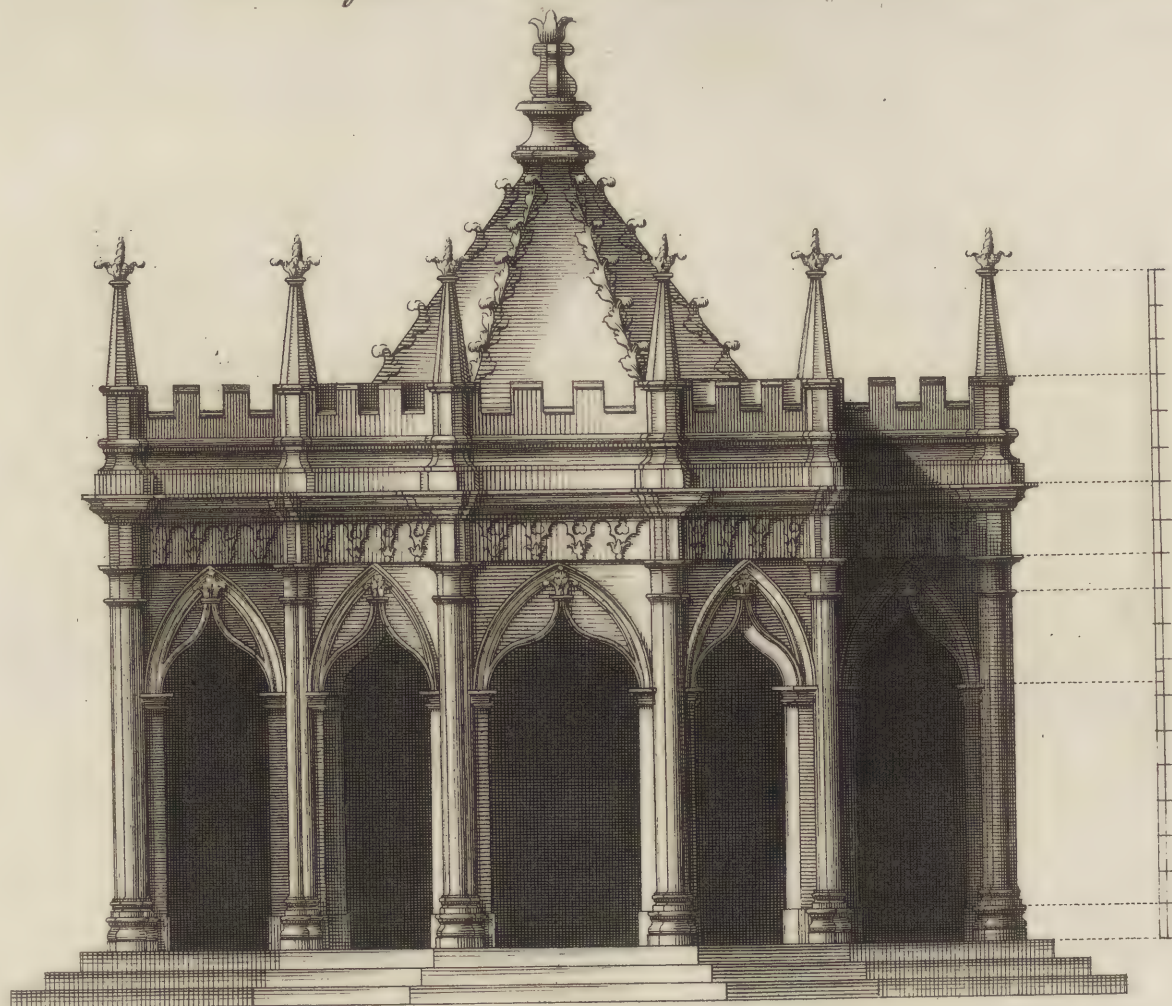


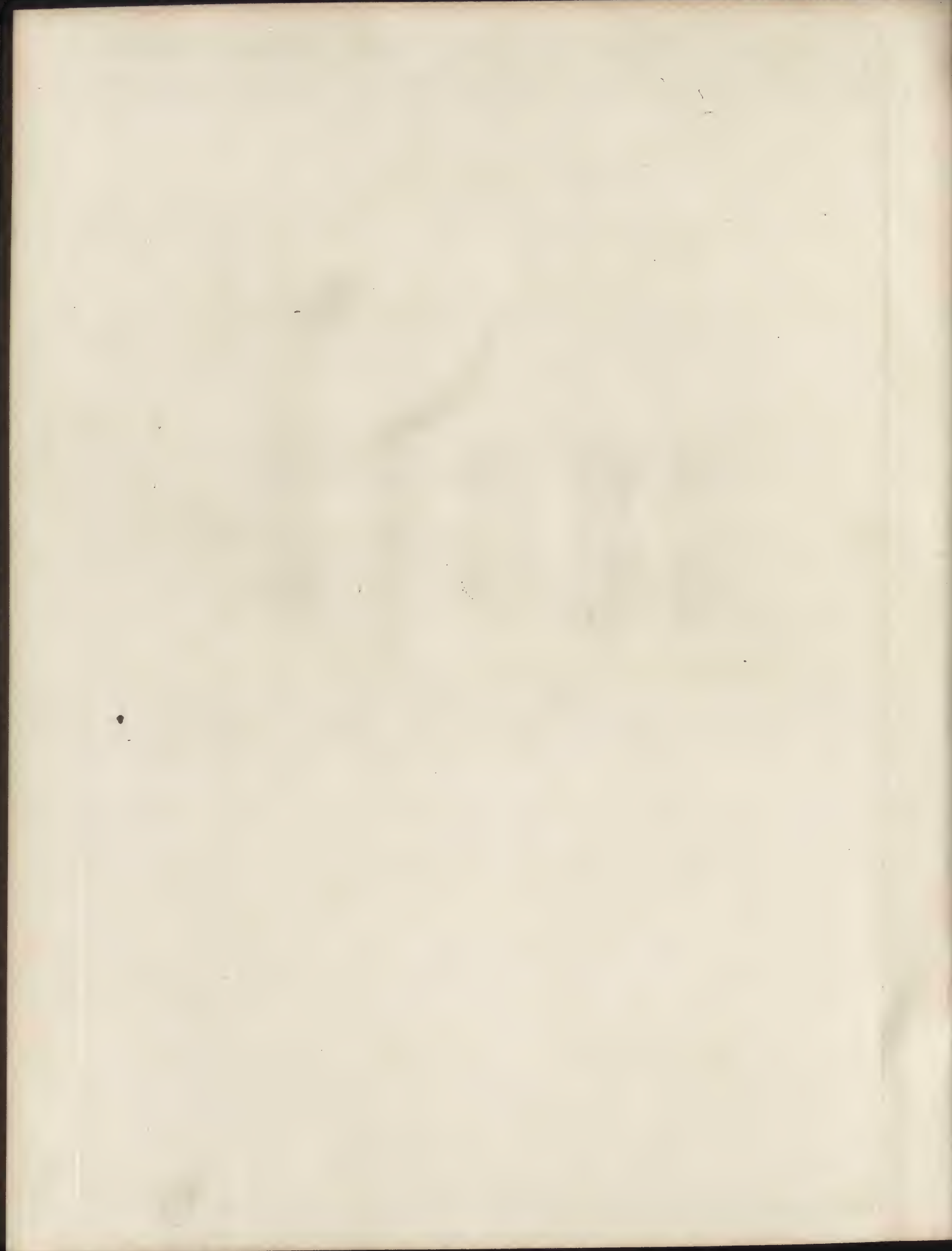
Batty Langley, Inv. 1742

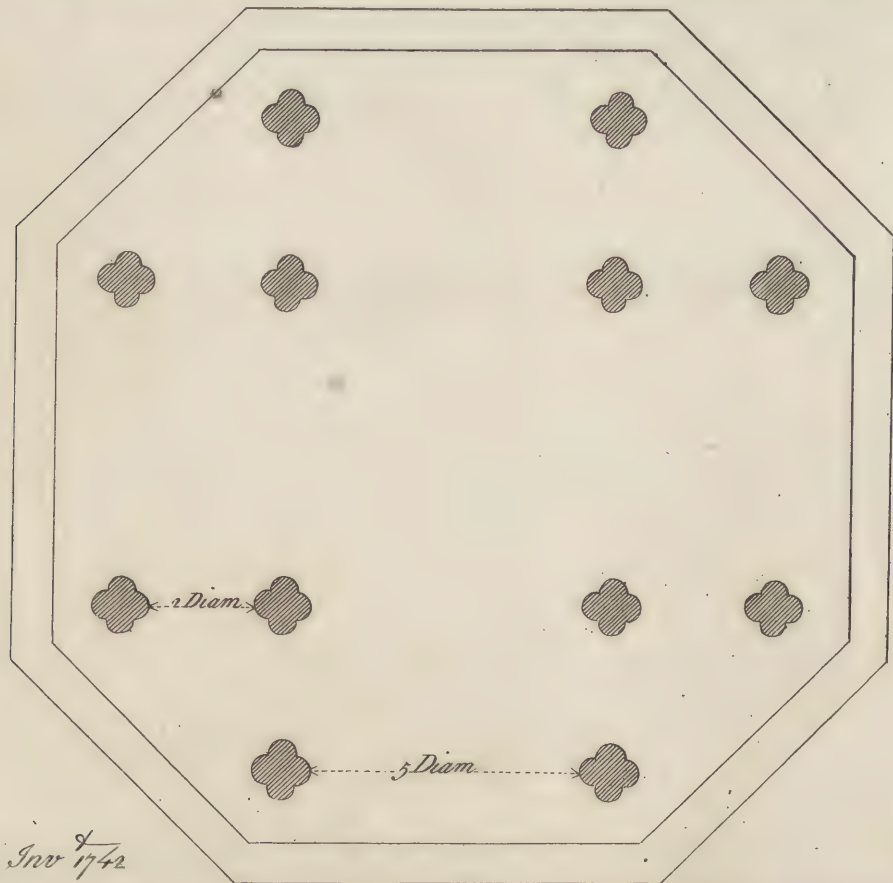
JL Sculp

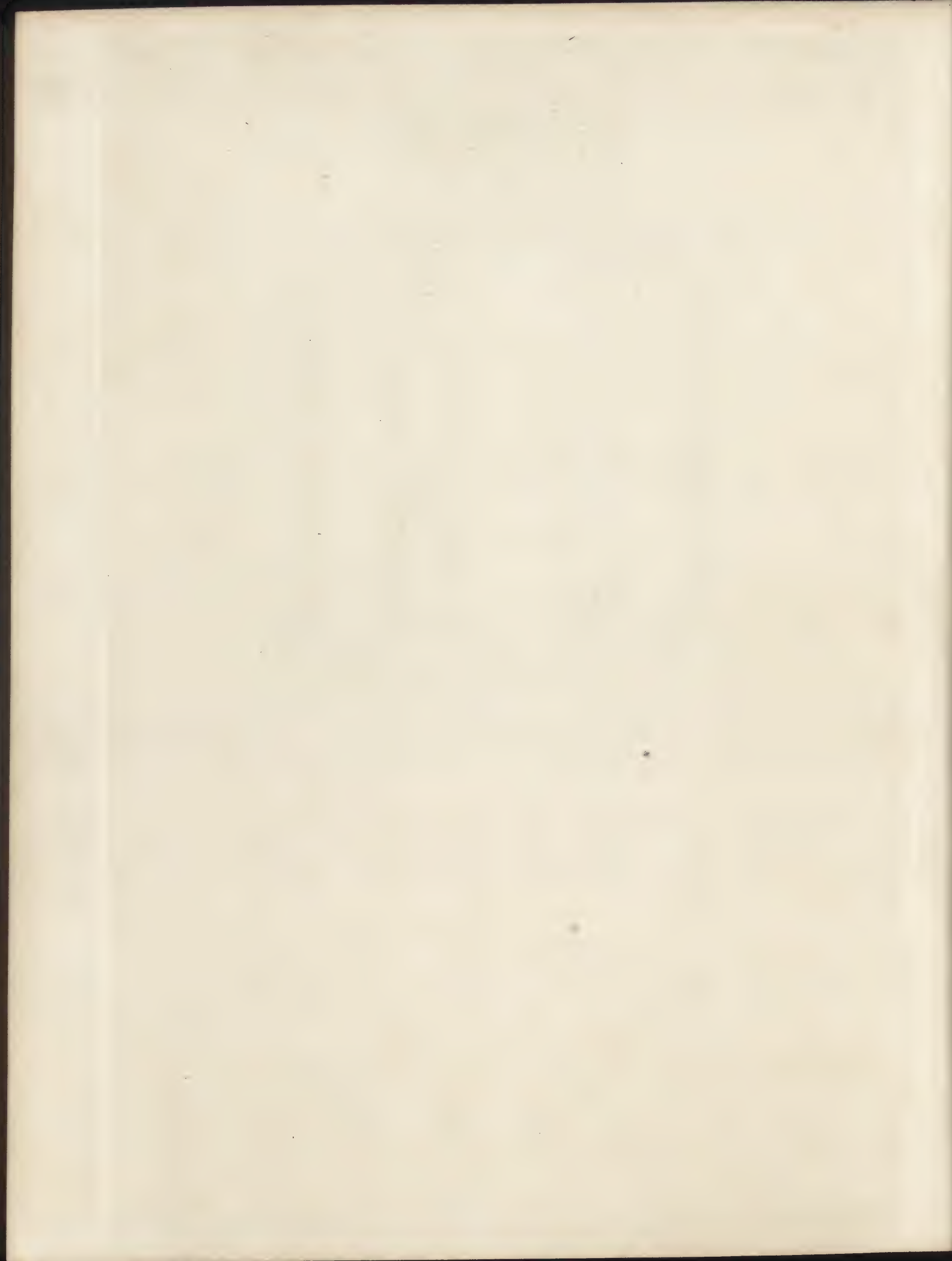


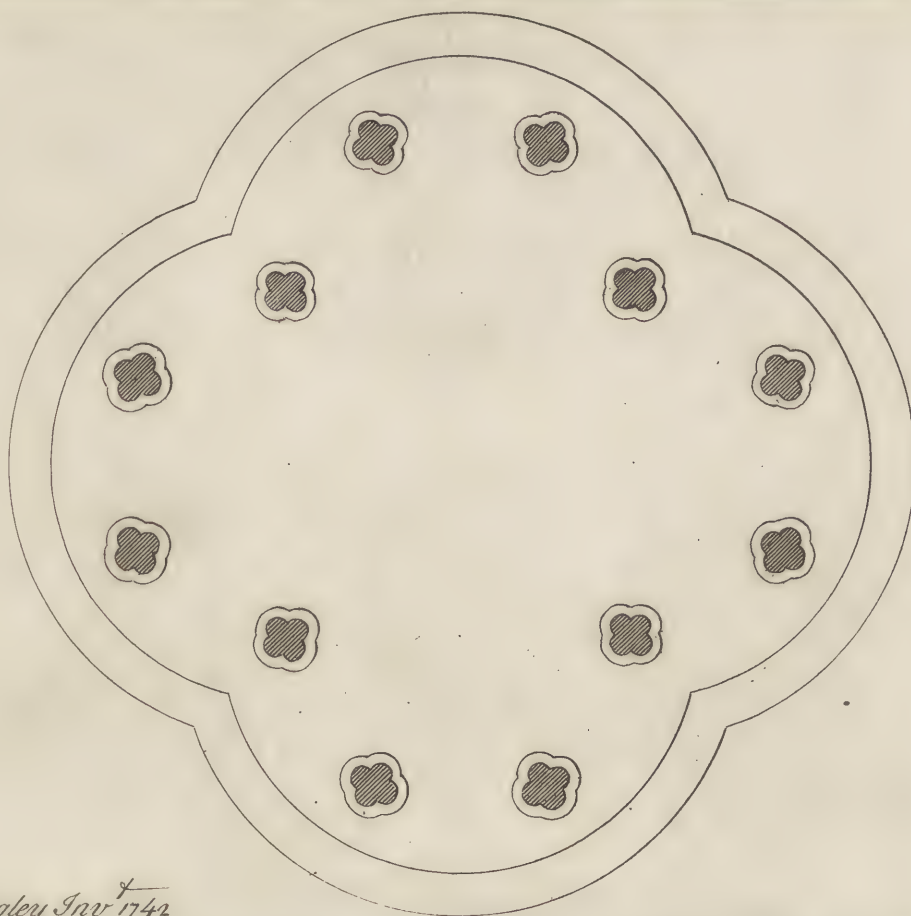
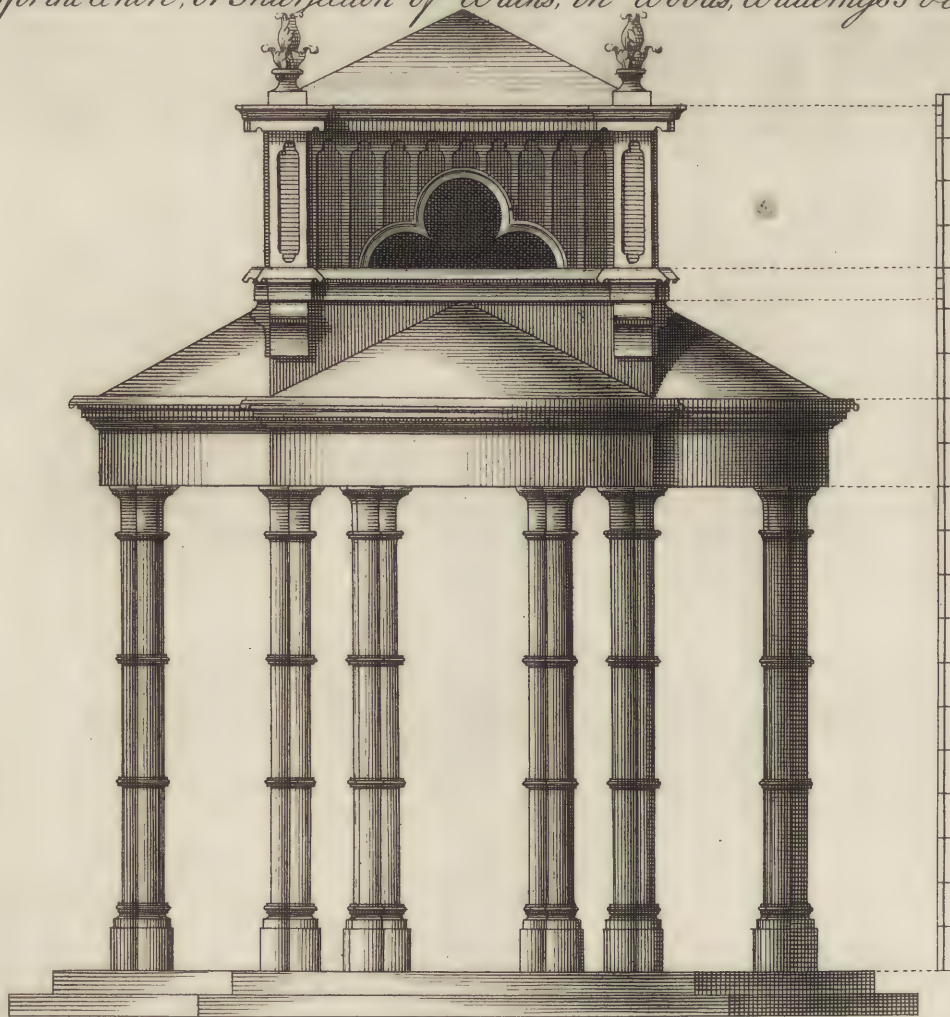


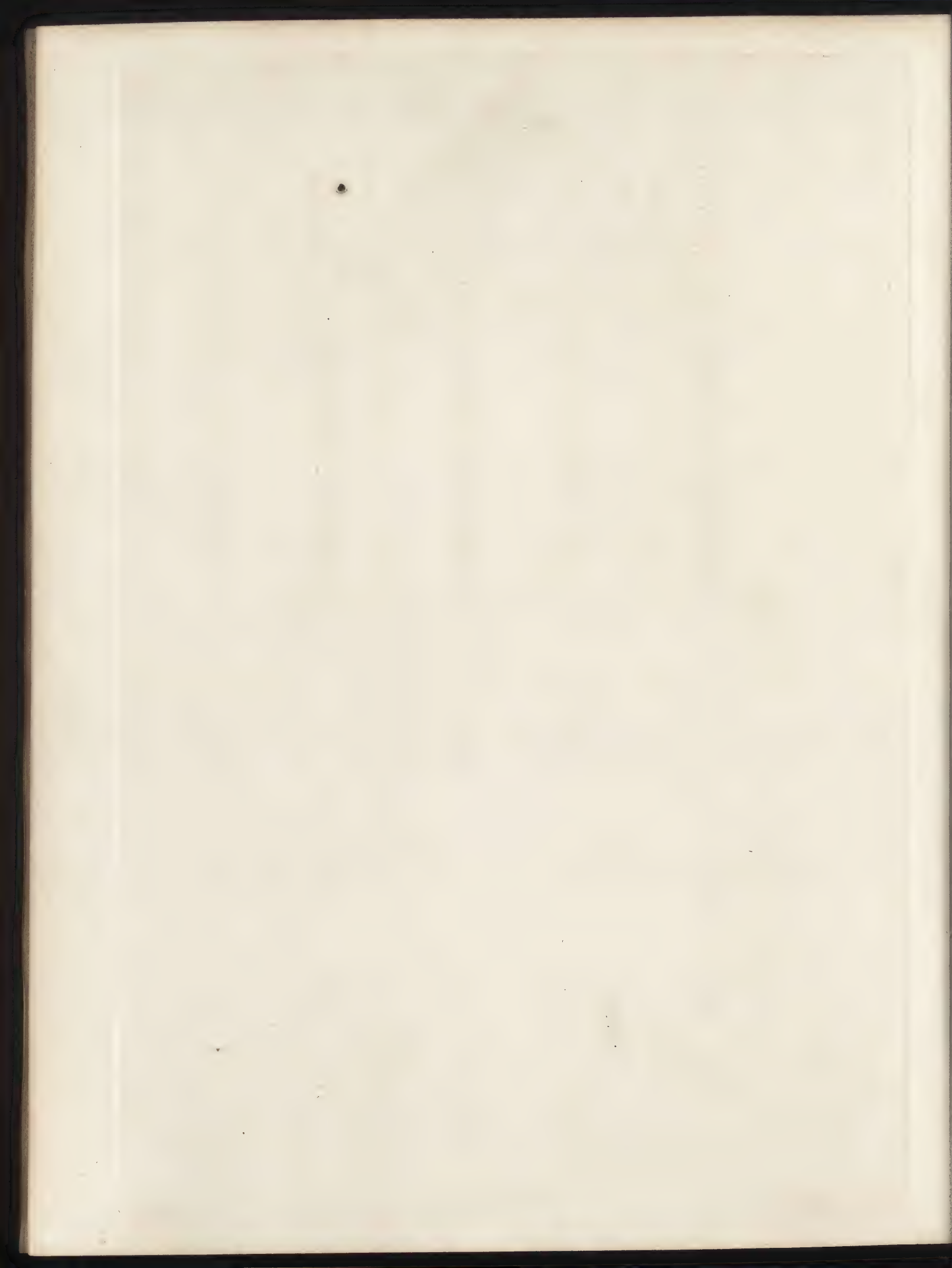


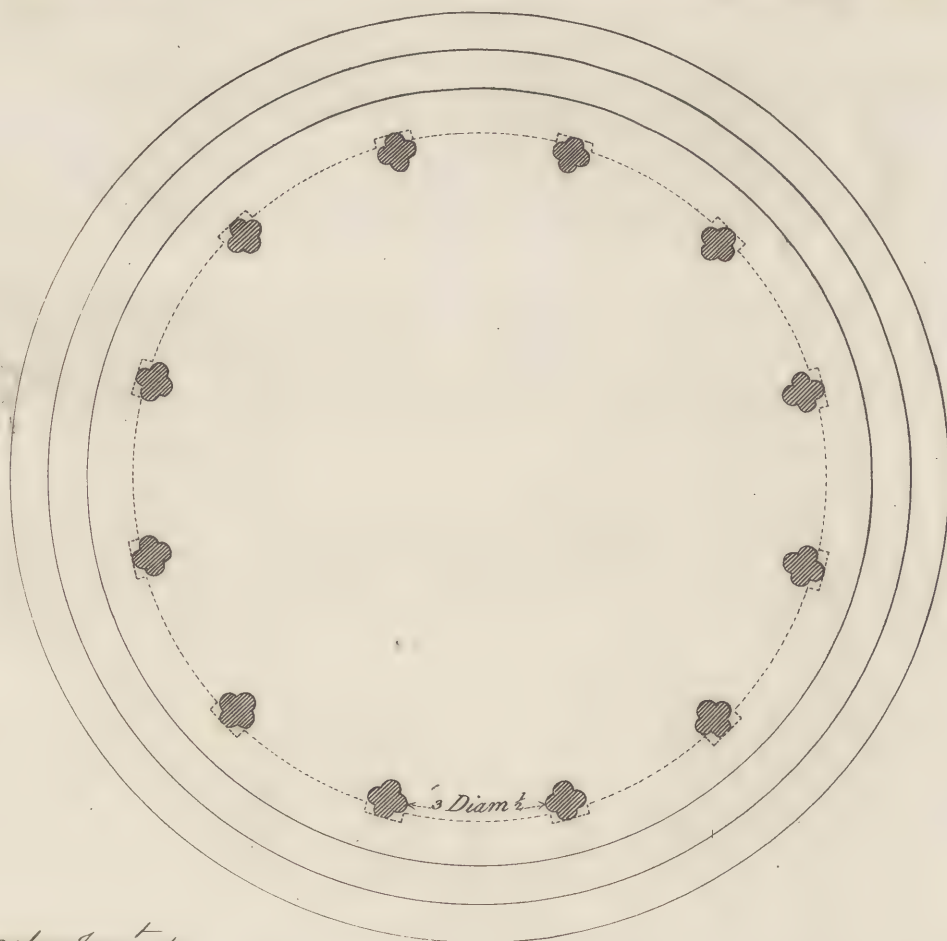
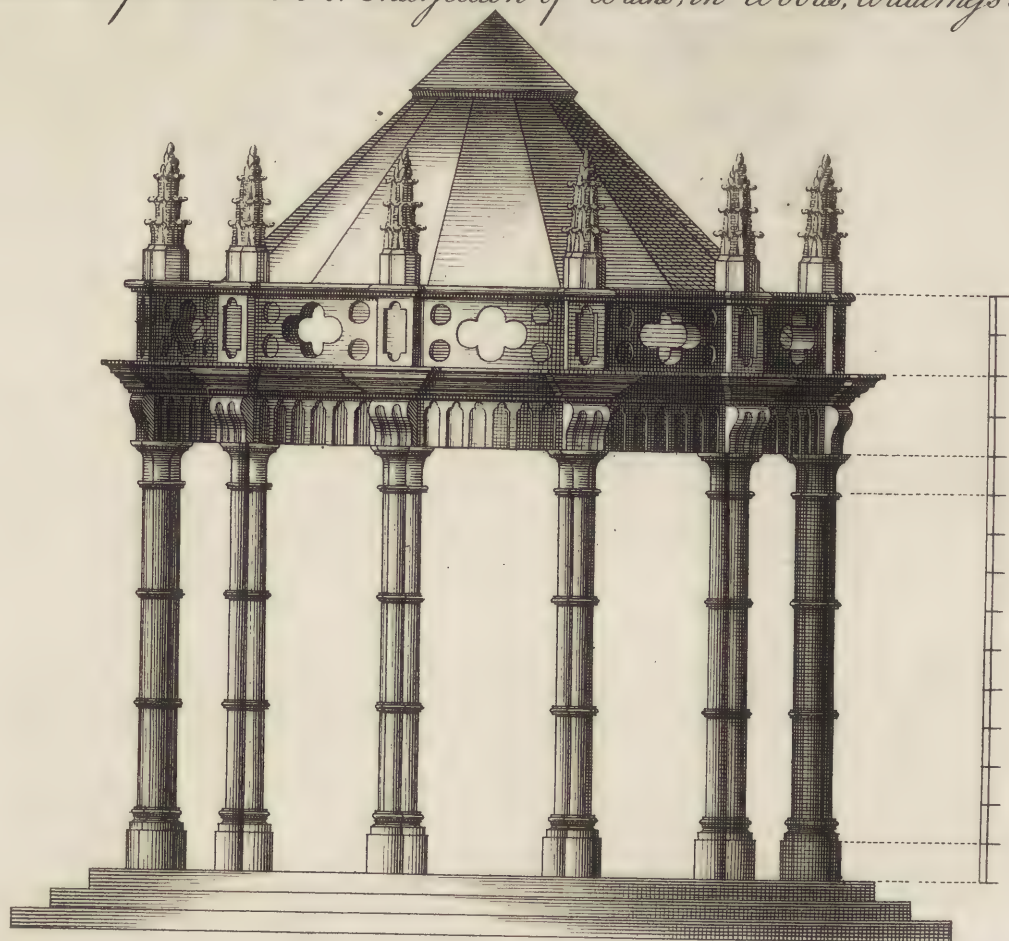


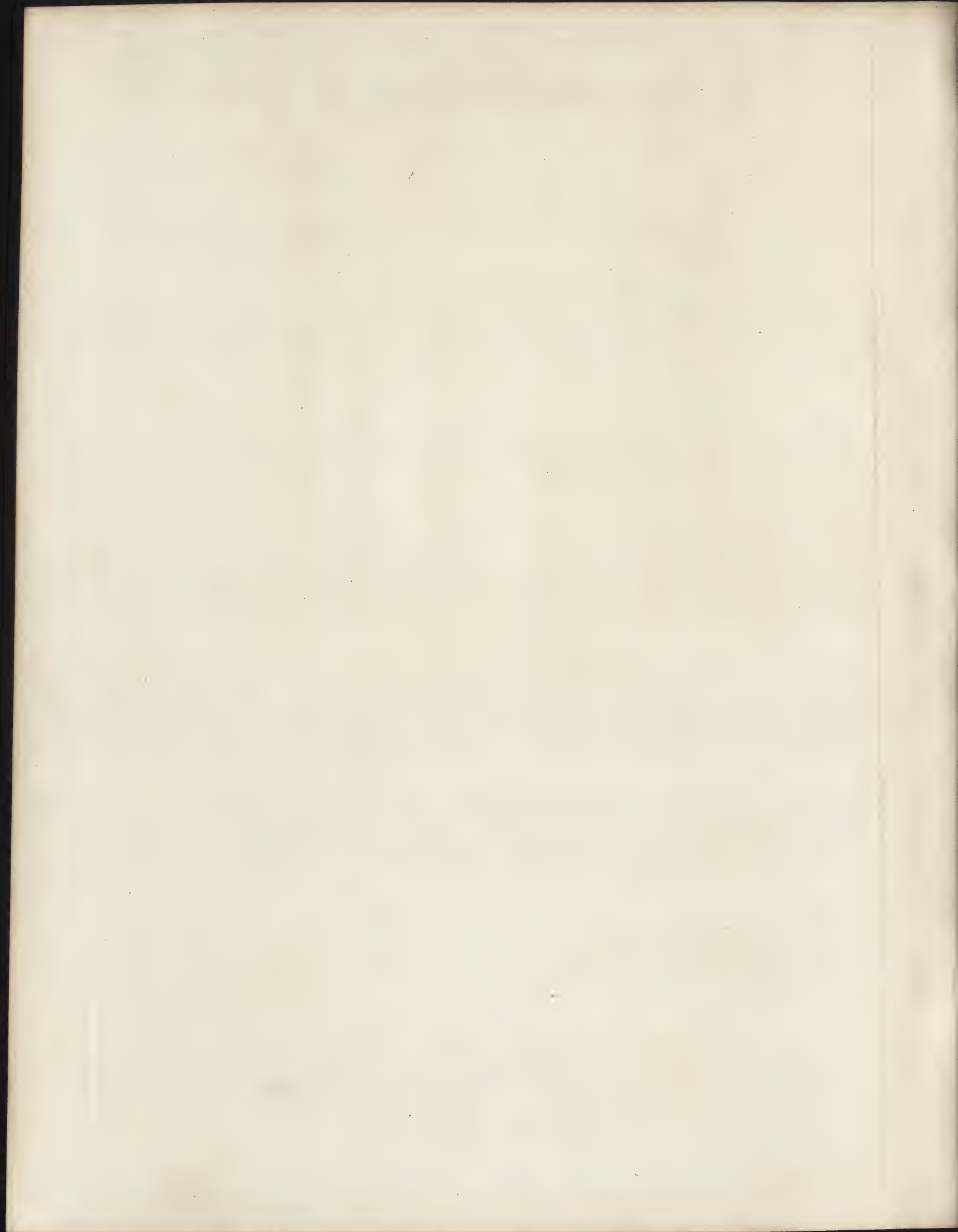


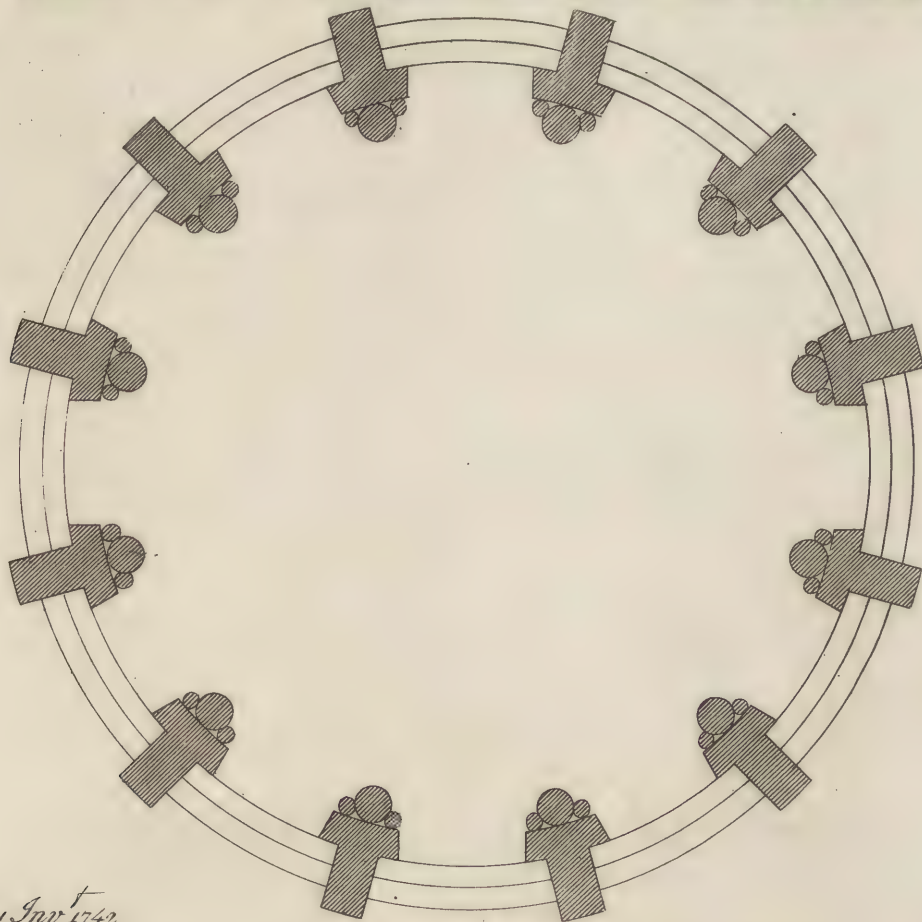
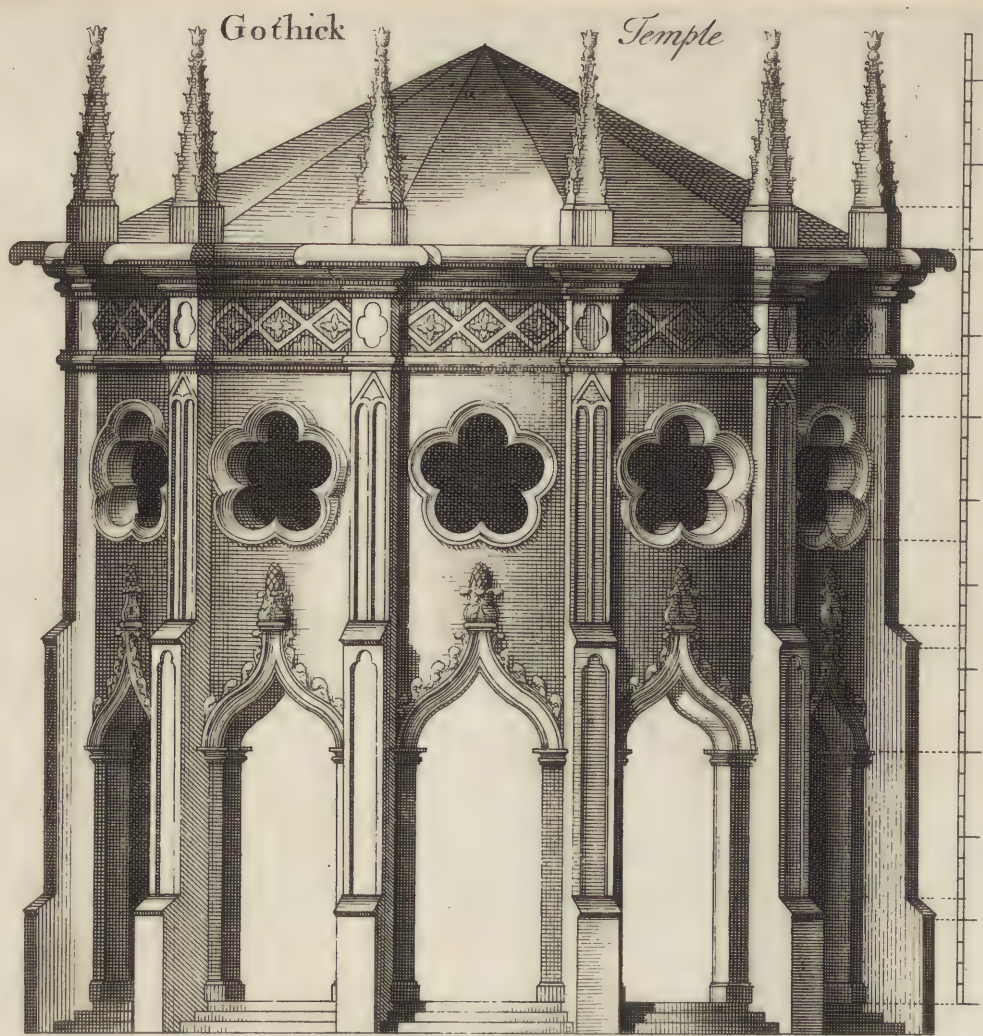




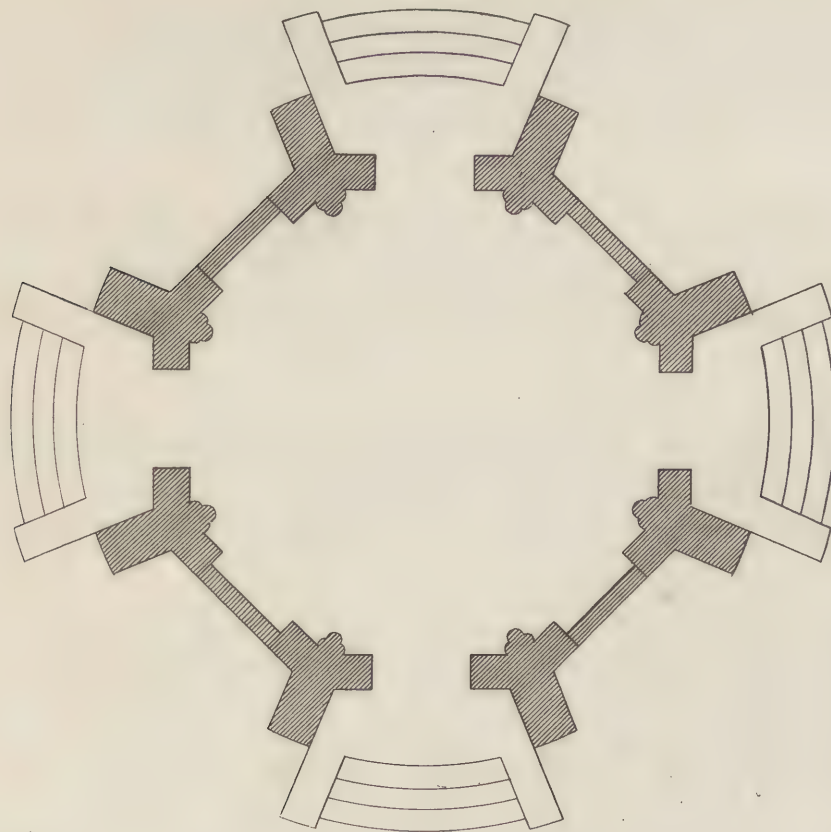
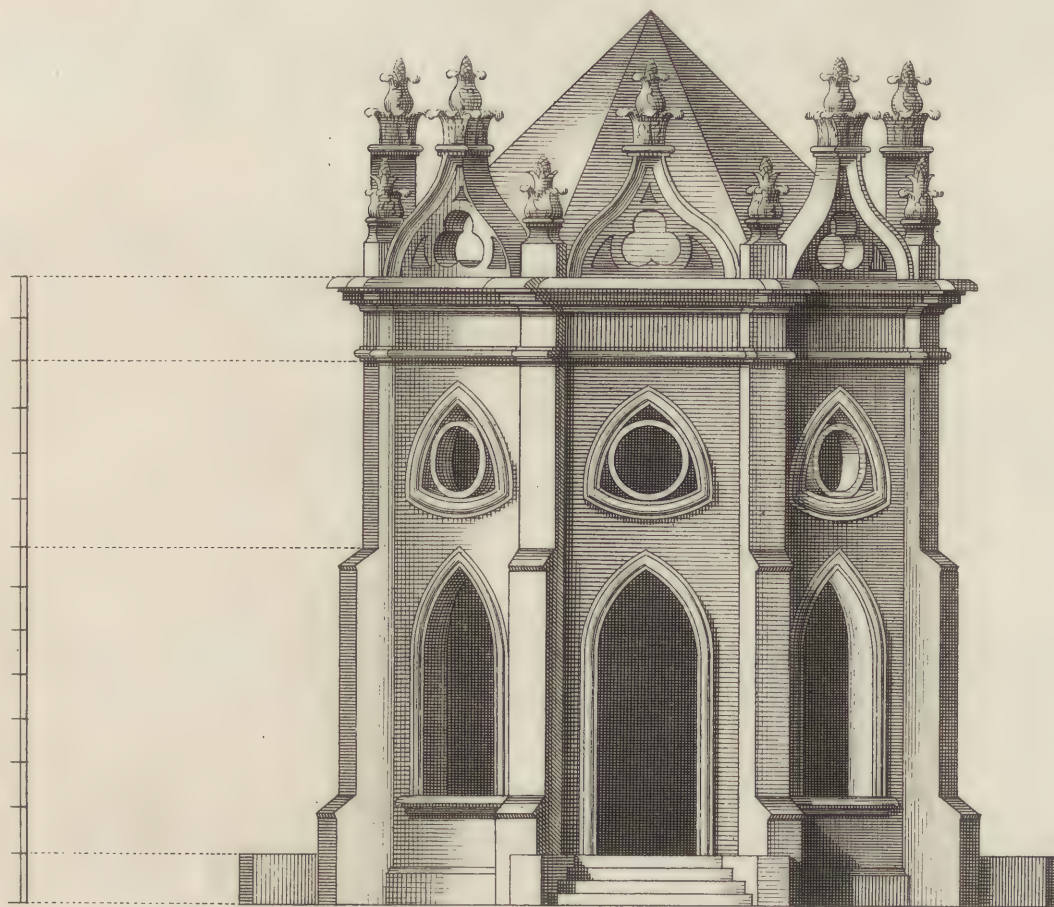


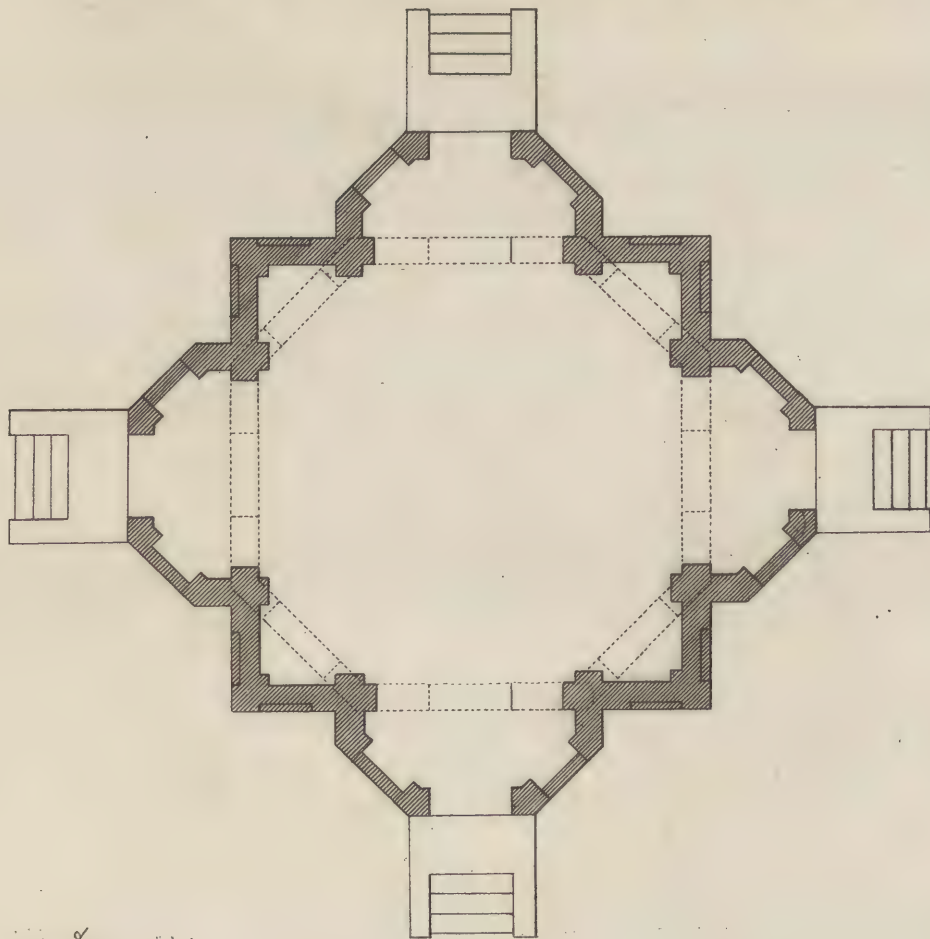
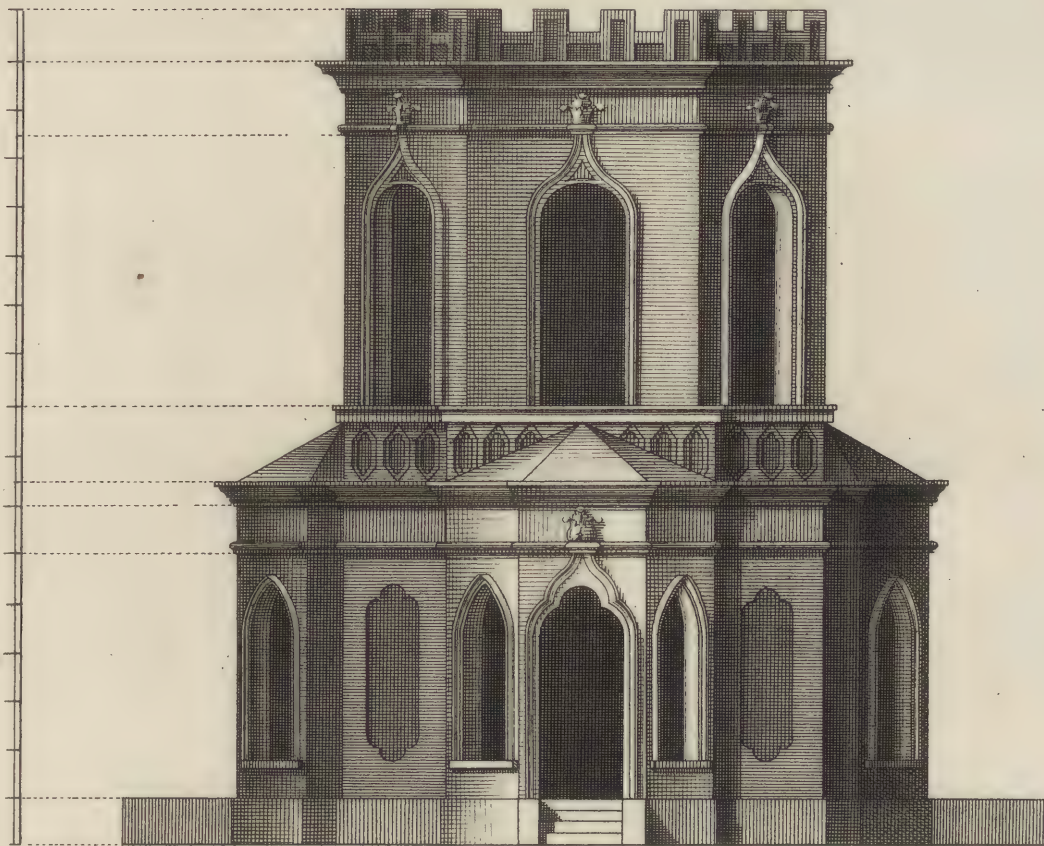


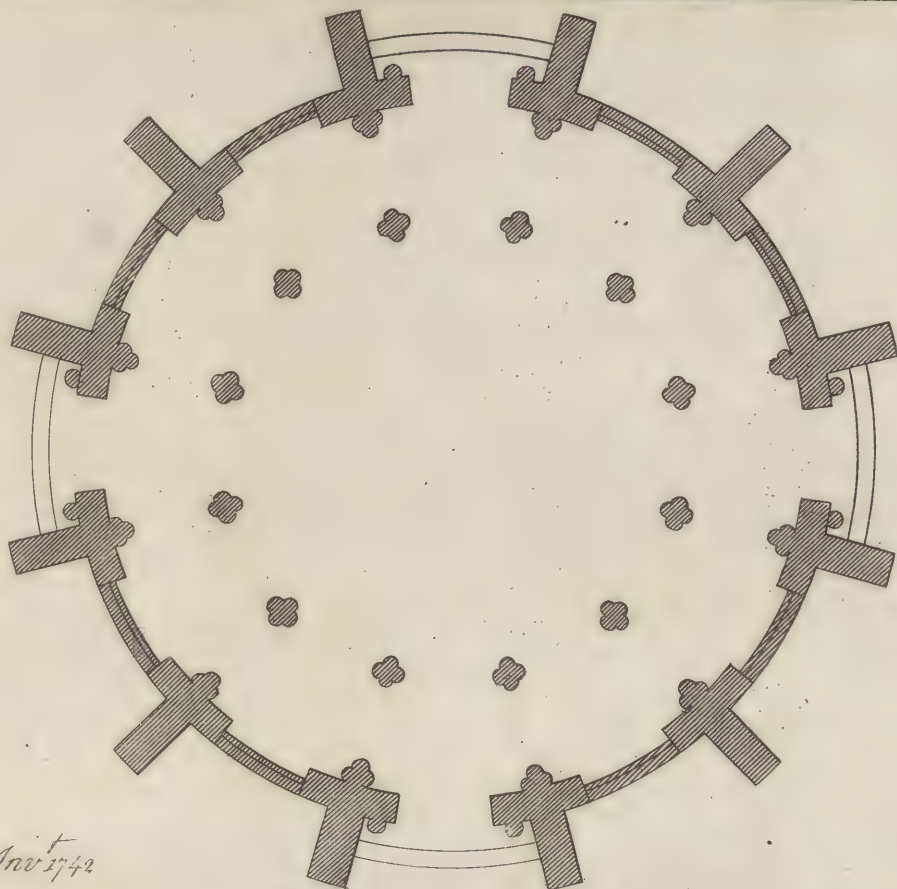


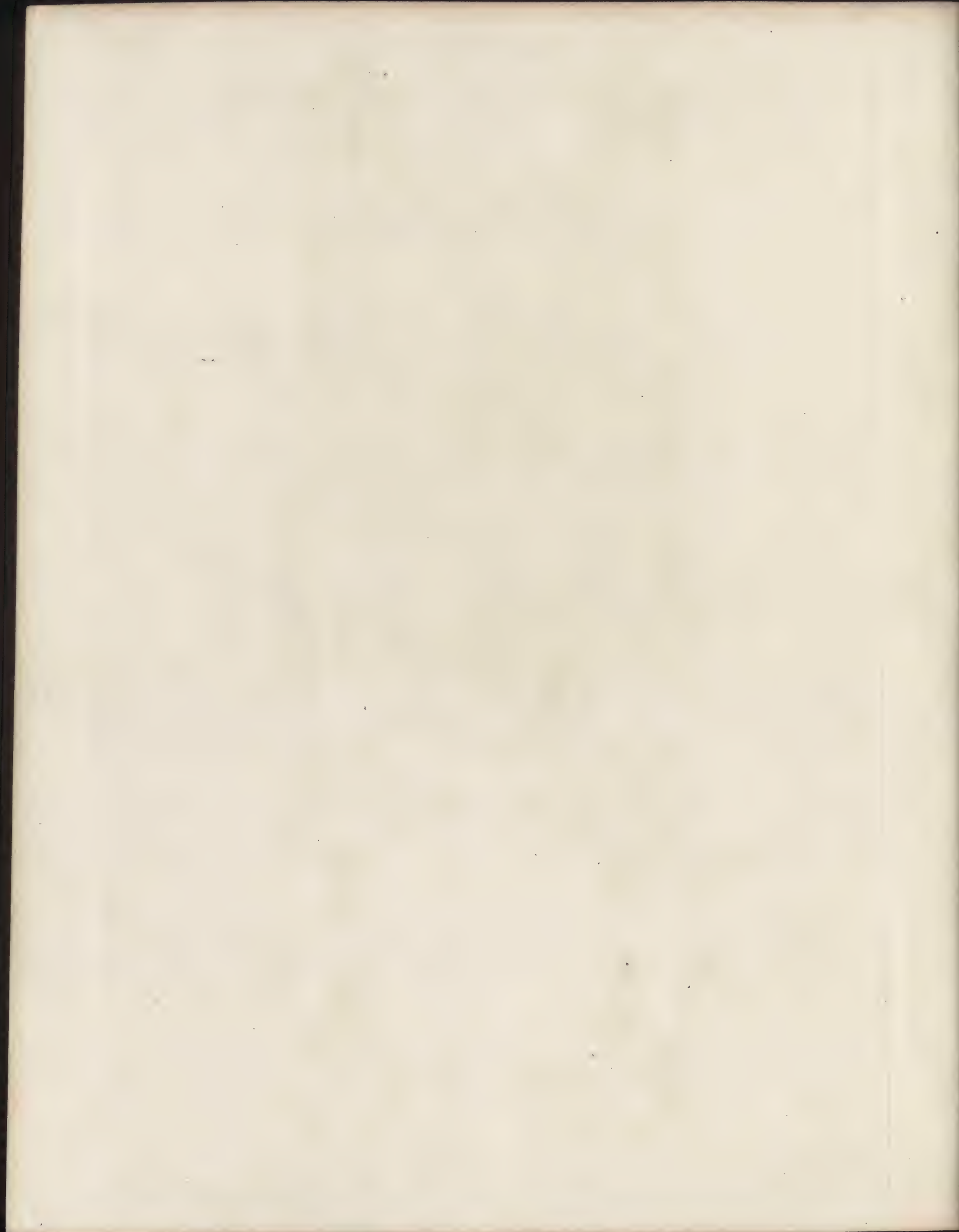


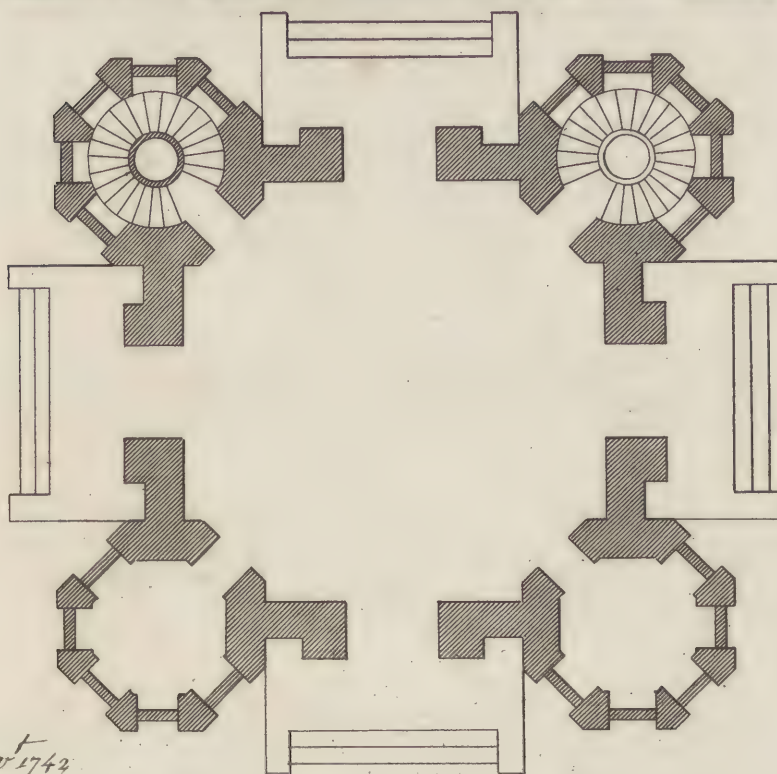
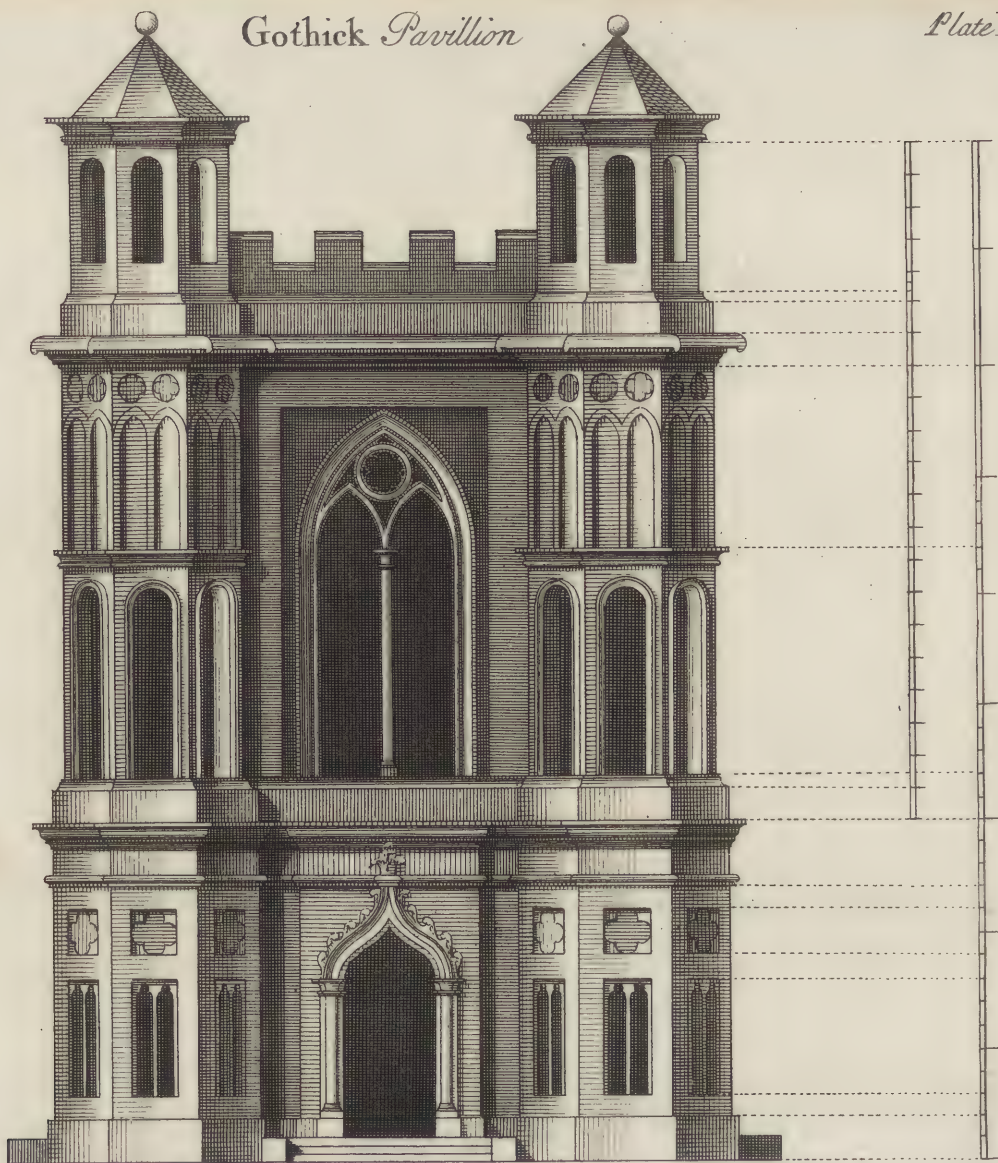








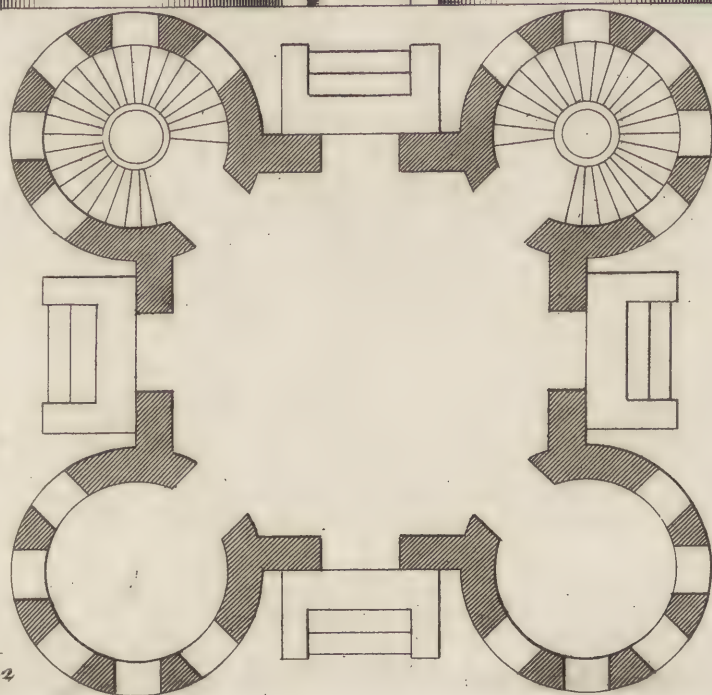
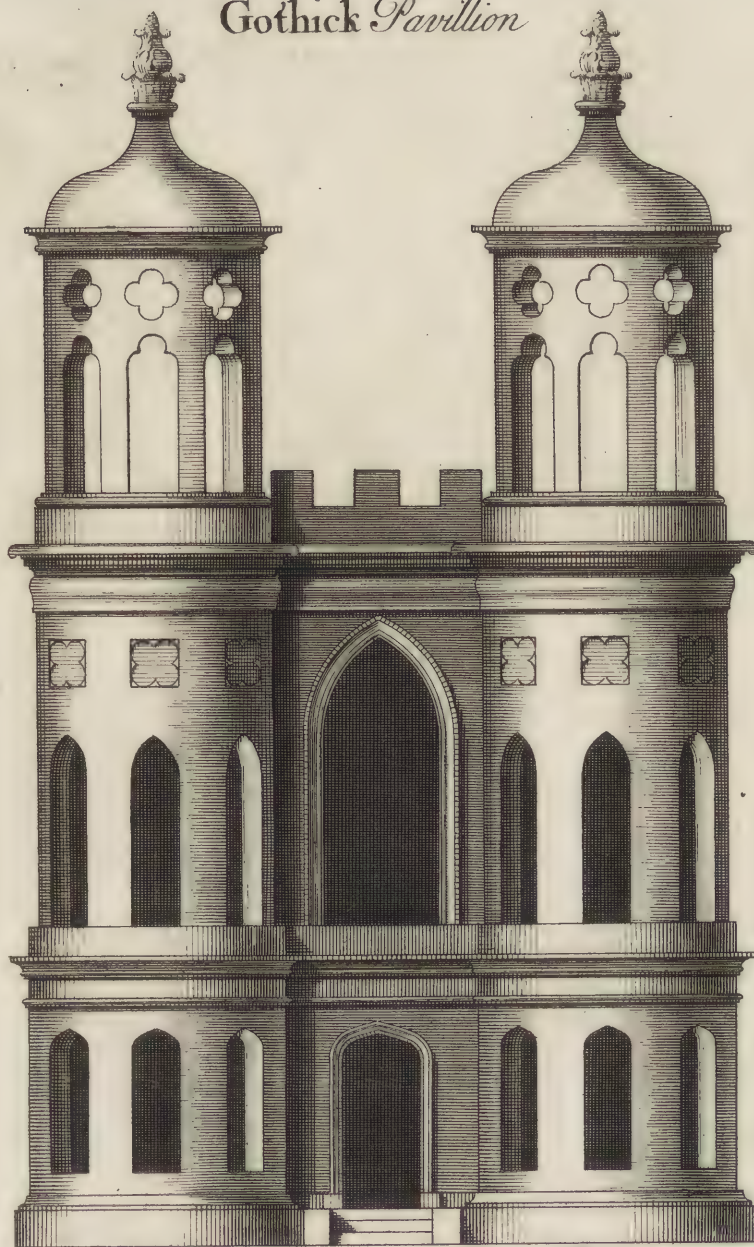






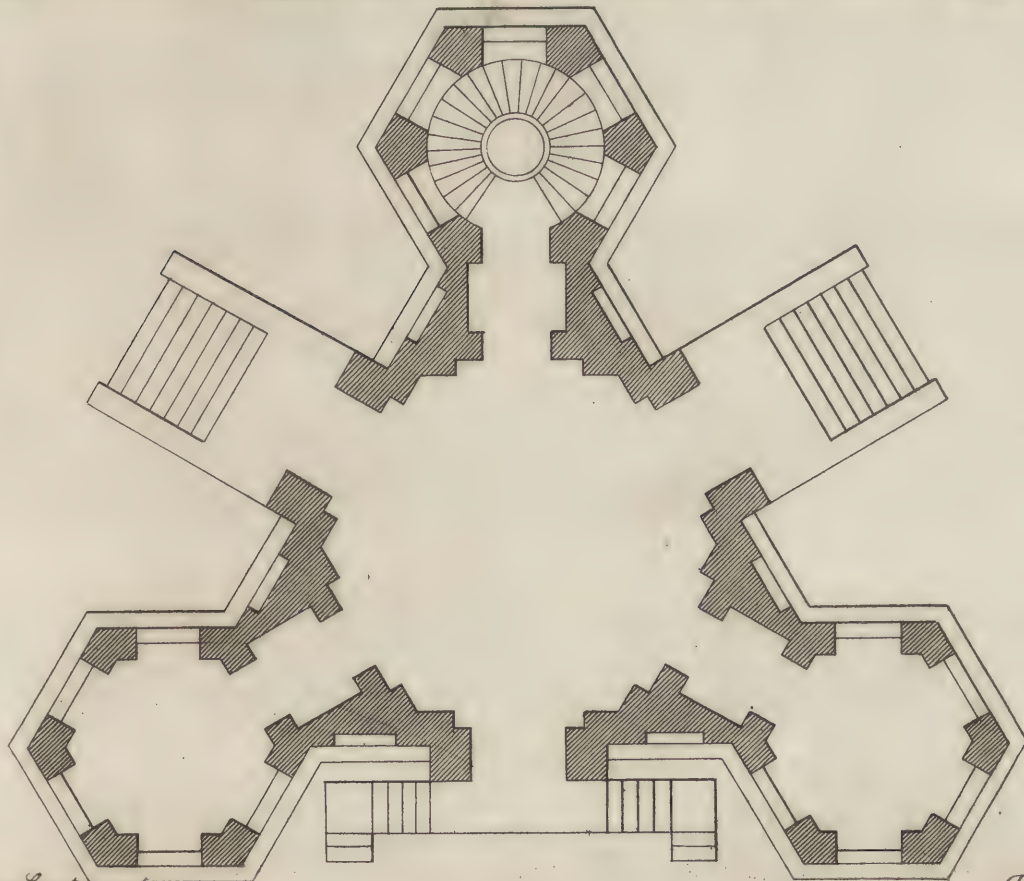
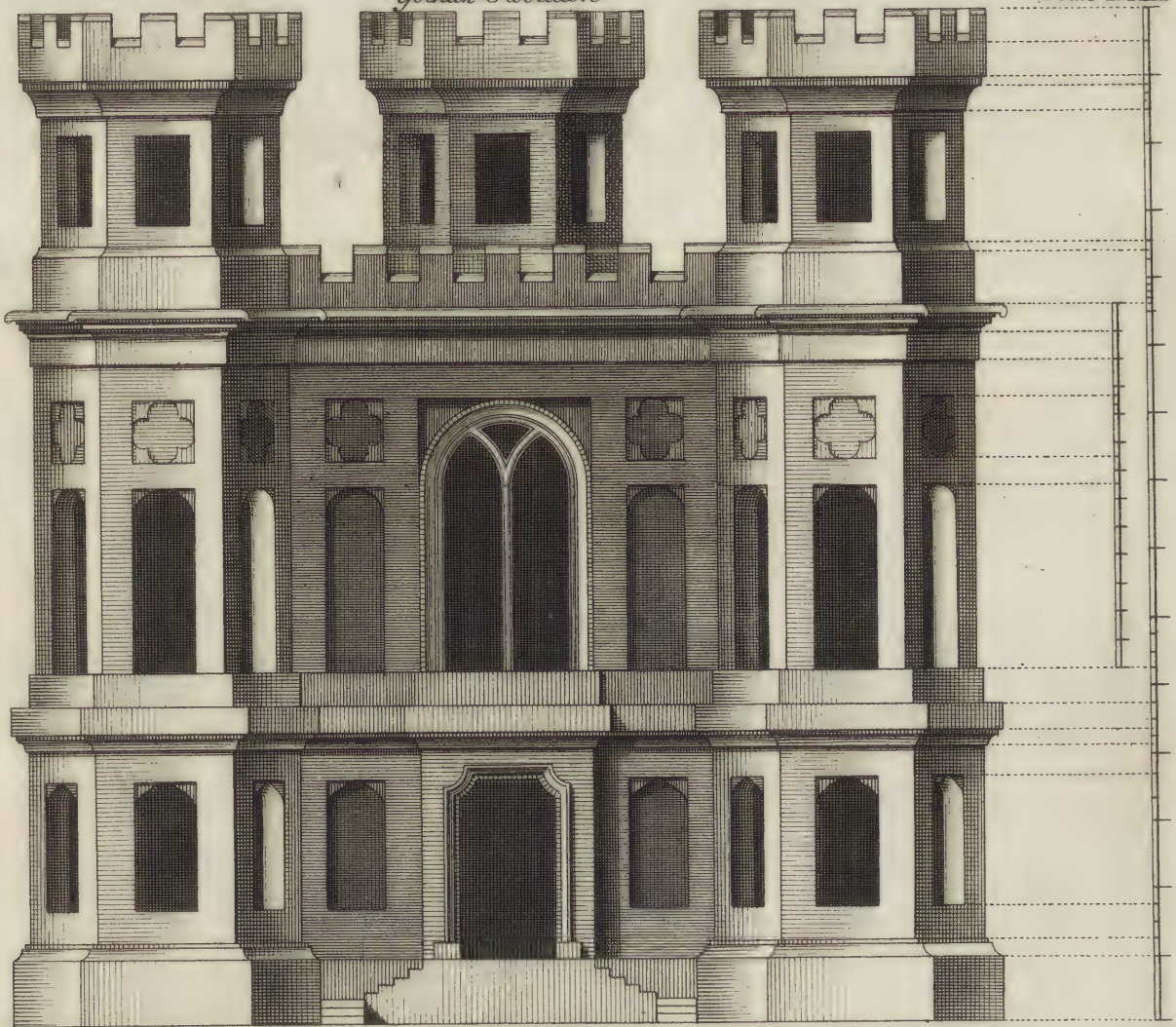
Gothick Pavillion

Plate LXI



Batty Langley Invt 1742

JL Sc



The Base and Capital, to the Columns, of the Choir in Westminster Abby, built by Hen. III. Plate A.

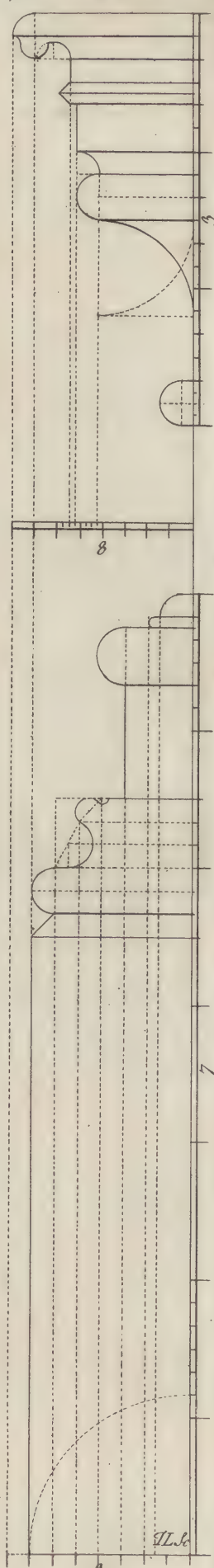
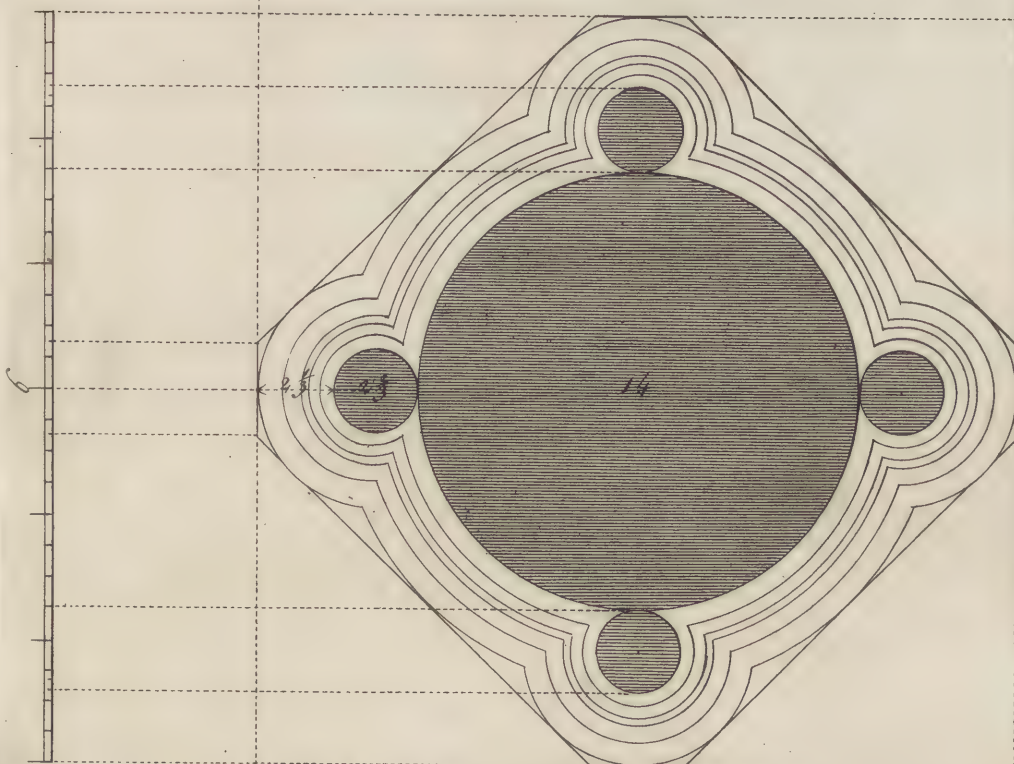
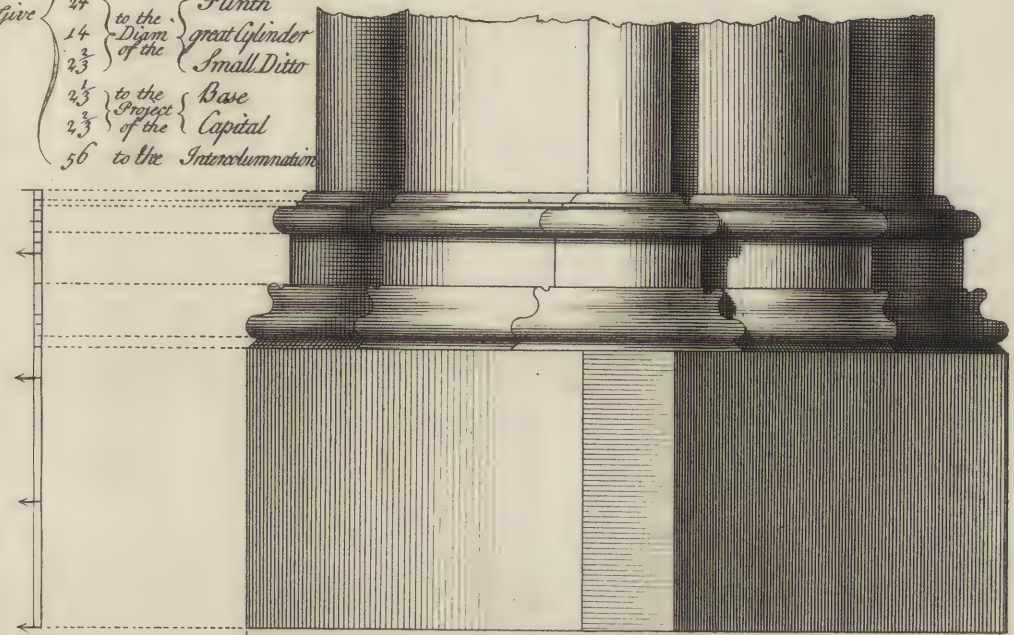
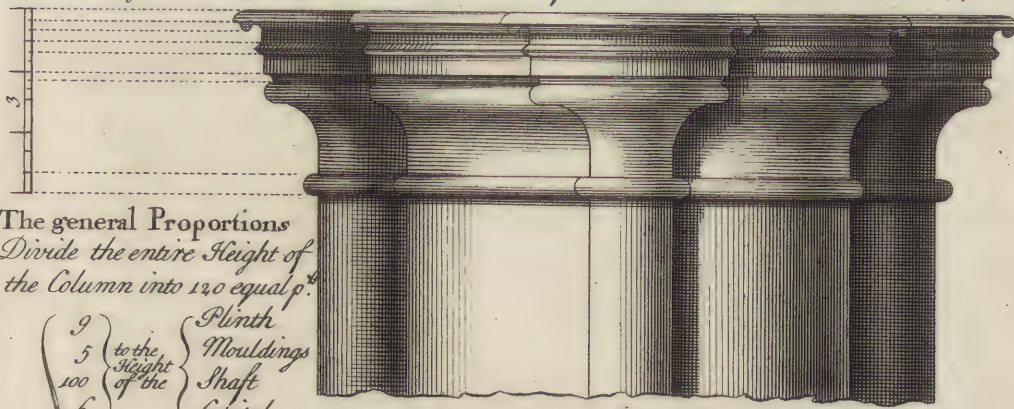
The general Proportions
Divide the entire Height of
the Column into 120 equal p.^t

Give $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 5 \\ 100 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$ to the Height of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plinth} \\ \text{Mouldings} \\ \text{Shaft} \\ \text{Capital} \end{array} \right.$

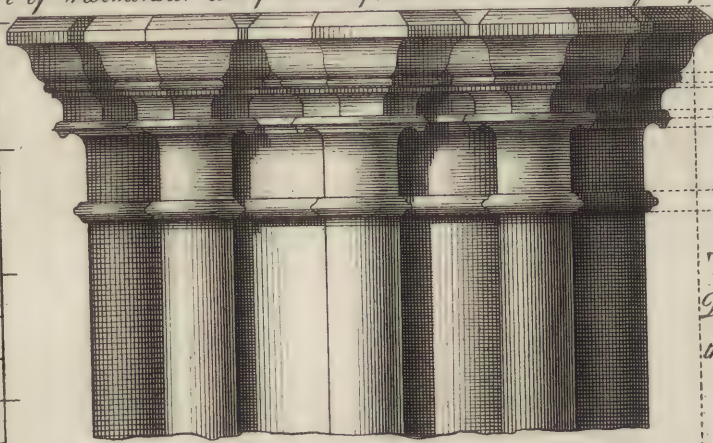
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 14 \\ 2\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\}$ to the Diam. of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Plinth} \\ \text{great Cylinder} \\ \text{Small Dittos} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\frac{1}{3} \\ 2\frac{2}{3} \end{array} \right\}$ to the Project of the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Base} \\ \text{Capital} \end{array} \right.$

56 to the Intercolumniation

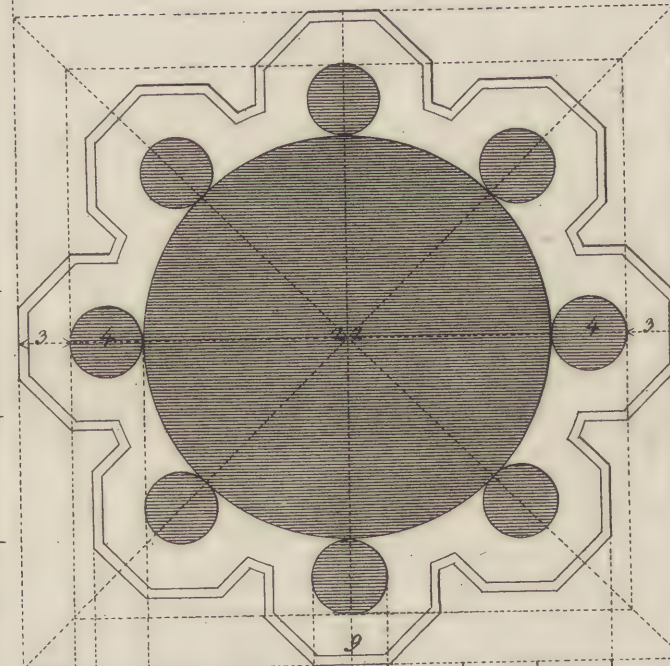
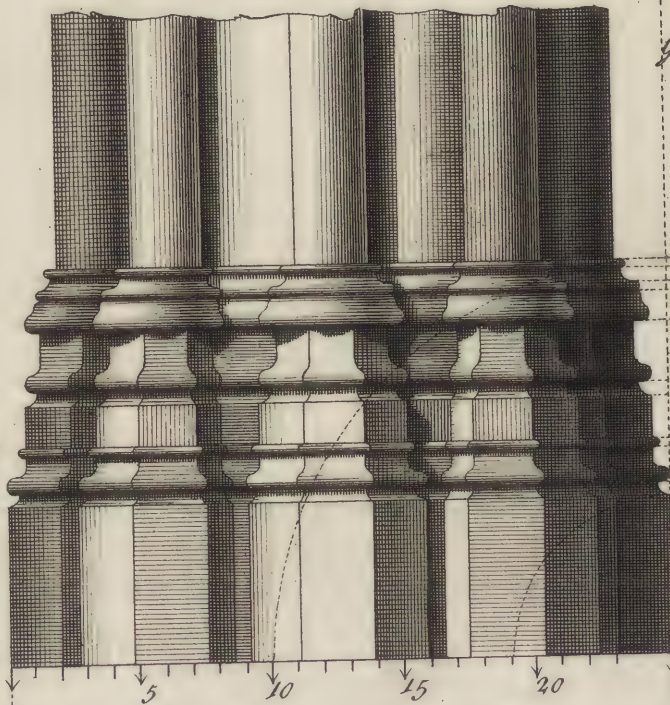


The Geometrical Construction of the Base, at large.



The general Proportions
Divide the entire Height of
the Column, into 180 equal Parts.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|---|
| 8 | to the Height of the | Plinth Mouldings Shaft Capital |
| 14 | | |
| 147 | | |
| 11 | | |
| 36 | to the Diam. of the | Plinth great Cylinder Small Ditto |
| 22 | | |
| 4 | | |
| 3 | to the Project ⁿ of the | Base Capital |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

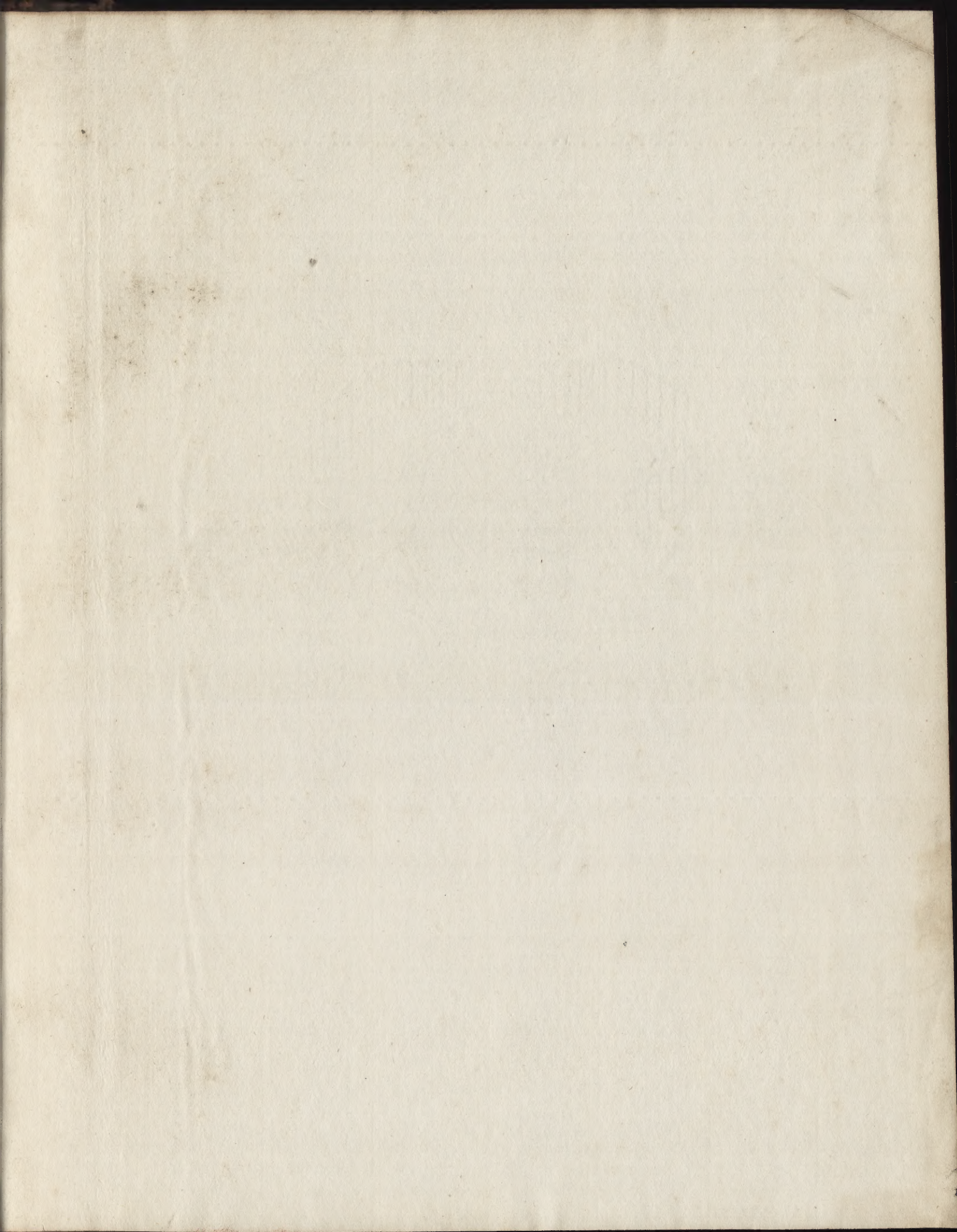


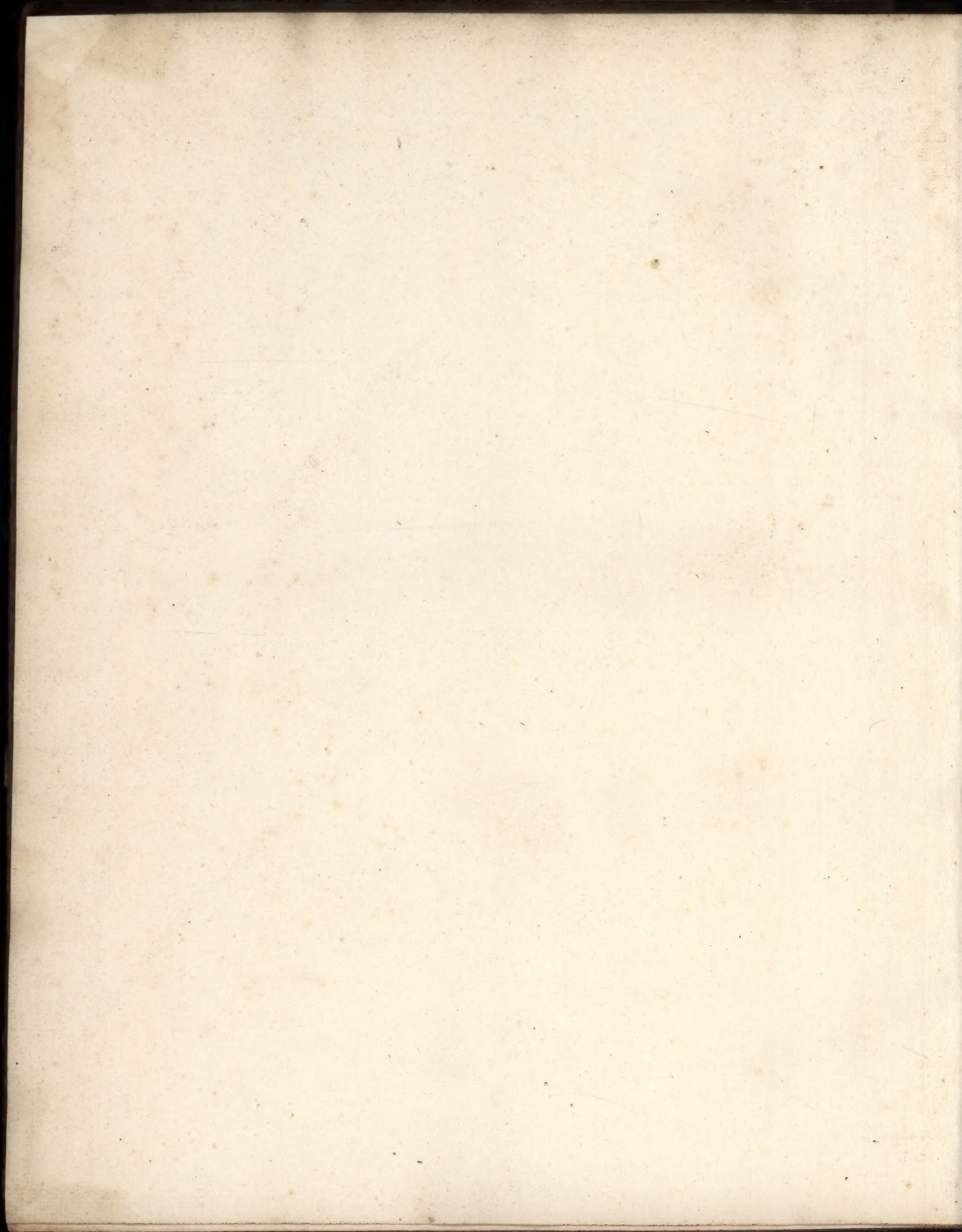
The Geometrical Construction
of the Capital, at large.

84
ARX









Berlin Cat. 2278

Cte/w T.T.

996

6/83

MXK =

5588

SPECIAL

84 B

8879

